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1863—OUR SEMI-CENTENNIAL—1913

A RECORD OF HALF A CENTURY.

It was a law of ancient Israel that every fiftieth year should be celebrated as a jubilee. As our issue for Aug. 30, 1913, completes the fiftieth volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL our Year of Jubilee has come, and we should be justified in signaling it with blare of trumpets and general felicitation. But we prefer a modest statement of facts in the history of the JOURNAL, showing its claims to public consideration. It is pleasant to remember that within a few years the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has said on a public occasion that this paper "has done work of substantial worth for the Army and Navy, and therefore in a peculiar degree for the people of the United States"; to find the then Secretary of War speaking of the signal services this paper has rendered to the efficiency and morals of the American Army, and The Adjutant General of the Army declaring his readiness to bear testimony at all times to its services to the Army, both Regular and Volunteer.

"Mr. Chairman," said Rear Admiral Barker, speaking for the Navy on that occasion, "if there is one thing more than another for which the officers of the Army and Navy should be thankful it is that, from the moment we enter the Service, our country demands of us truthfulness, courage and honor. These fundamental principles of character are taught in our Academies, and, so far as possible, are insisted upon in actual service. The word of an officer shall be as good as his bond; his courage must stand the test of battle; his honor shall be spotless. To such a school Colonel Church belongs. With such sentiments he is in hearty accord. From the beginning of his labors with the JOURNAL he has been governed by high ideals; he has endeavored to state facts truthfully and clearly; he has stood up manfully for what he believed to be right; he has condemned fearlessly what he knew to be wrong; he has made the JOURNAL an authority which is recognized throughout the land, for matters pertaining to the Army and Navy."

It has certainly been our endeavor to represent in its best expression the professional spirit distinguishing the Services, and to stimulate and encourage that spirit. This journal found its early inspiration in the patriotic fervor which at the time (1863) was so controlling. It has sought to the best of its ability to keep alive this spirit as the distinguishing characteristic of the men at arms. It came into being at a time when every citizen recognized the necessity for maintaining at all times a high standard of military and naval efficiency; for making military training an essential part of the education of each generation. If others have forgotten this lesson of war time, we have not, and we have diligently endeavored to convince the young men of the country that their highest duty is to fit themselves for the public defense, so that they may transmit to those following them the blessing won by the struggles and sacrifices of their fathers; that those who have given the last heroic proof of love of country may not have died in vain.

Older officers will recall the persistent demand for the reduction of the Army to 10,000 men, which followed not long after the Civil War. They may not know, however, that the author of the articles vociferating that demand was the brother of a war correspondent who was expelled from the Army of the Potomac for eavesdropping and barely escaped being punished as a

spy. This explains this particular illustration of the hostility to the Army we have been combatting for fifty years, and which we have reason to believe has often originated in some personal grievance, as in the case we name. Our defense of the Services against the persistent attacks of those who would cripple or destroy them has been constant and insistent. Our articles have had an important influence in determining the opinions of the secular press, and through it our arguments and statements of fact in defense of the Services have had a circulation far beyond our immediate constituency. It was doubtless knowledge of this, as well as of other facts in our history, that prompted a Senator of the United States, a graduate of the Military Academy, to say to the Editor of the JOURNAL, "You do not know how much you have done for the Army of the United States." This was gratifying testimony from one whose position required a study of the influences controlling public opinion.

We have sought to encourage the efforts of those seeking the improvement of the Services, and we believe it will be found that many, if not most, of the changes which during the past fifty years have increased their efficiency or added to their comfort and content have had their origin in suggestions made through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The ablest minds have found their opportunity here, for we have always given hospitable welcome to the expression of Service opinion, however much it might be calculated to shock conservative sentiment.

OUR HISTORY OF THE PAST HALF CENTURY.

In our 2610 numbers will be found a complete history of the past half century as seen from the military point of view. Our columns have recorded the progress from week to week of the art of war in its various departments of invention and experiment, as illustrated on sea and land by marching columns and embattled fleets, during the Civil War, the wars on the Continent of Europe, in Africa, Asia and South and Central America.

At the time we began to record the changes in ordnance there were sixty-five different types of muzzle-loading and seven types of breech-loading small arms in use by our armies in the field. And this confusion continued in the National Guard until the Spanish-American War. Now we have for the Army and National Guard the same excellent magazine gun, with an automatic rifle in prospect.

In our first volume will be found an account of the use of the Prussian needle-gun in the Schleswig-Holstein war, where it was considered a triumph of rapidity, because an expert soldier could fire from it six shots in a minute. The development of metallic ammunition, of the machine gun, of torpedoes, of heavy ordnance and armor thus far has been fully recorded here; our columns presenting as complete a current history as can be found anywhere of the development of arms and armament, and the changes in tactics and military organization, in ships and guns, proposed or accomplished. It is difficult to see how without some such record our officers could have kept themselves au courant with their profession. Our endeavor has been to serve them as a guide to special studies by presenting as complete a survey as possible of the whole field of military investigation, rather than to treat exhaustively any one subject to the exclusion of others. May it not be safely assumed that this journal has had its full share in directing the attention of officers to the necessity of study to enable them to keep pace with the progress of their profession? The habitual reading of this paper has been a military education in itself. Poetry, anecdote, wit and humor have not been lacking to enliven our columns, and our weekly reports of social matters have kept the members of the Services in touch with each other.

No paper in this country has had a more distinguished company of contributors than the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as would have been readily seen had not the modesty of our authors and professional etiquette forbidden the publication of the names of most of them. General Sherman honored us by making this paper the medium for the publication of the summing up of the military lessons of his career which afterward appeared as the concluding chapter of his Memoirs. General McClellan, when he was our ranking general officer, furnished us with a series of articles on the "Military Topography of the United States," and through our columns the sturdy John Ericsson fought some famous battles with home and foreign experts on questions of naval warfare in general and the use of guns, armor, monitors and torpedoes. The relations thus established with the great Swede resulted in a request in his dying hours that the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL take his letters and manuscripts and write his biography.

In a letter to Gustavus V. Fox, then Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Navy, John Ericsson said: "The art of war, as I have always contended, is positively in its infancy. When perfected, man will be forced to live in peace with man. This glorious result has been the cherished dream of my life." This was a notable prophecy, but little heeded, and the wonderful progress toward its fulfillment has been shown in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, wherein are recorded the marvelous changes in the weapons and the methods of warfare during the forty-three years since this prophecy was recorded.

In the day of Casey's Tactics our tactical questions were answered by its author, Major Gen. Silas Casey,

U.S.A., on whose staff the Editor of the JOURNAL served during the Civil War, and when Upton's Tactics succeeded Casey's their author, Gen. Emory Upton, became our tactical editor.

Our columns contain interesting and instructive discussions on the subject of the use of the bayonet and the question as to the proper arm for the Cavalry and the rôle of our mounted men in war. These discussions were originated by General Sherman, then in command of the Army, who issued an invitation to officers of the Army to express their opinions through the JOURNAL. The result was a valuable expression of opinion by the principal officers of the Army, then fresh from the prolonged experience of war upon a grand scale.

A most valuable contribution to the experiences of Cavalry service during the Civil War appeared in the form of a series of articles by an ex-cavalryman, Frederick W. Whitaker, then associate editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These articles have been republished in recent years in the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association.

In the twenty-sixth and the twenty-seventh numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we published in full the long delayed report by Major Gen. George B. McClellan of his stewardship in command of the Eastern Armies, for which the whole country was then calling. So urgent was the demand for this report from all classes of the community that we had the greatest difficulty in getting paper and presses enough to supply it. The result was an extensive advertising of the paper of the greatest service to it at that early stage of its career. The newsdealers all over the country acquired a profound respect for a journal in such extensive demand that they were unable promptly to answer the clamorous calls for it from an impatient public.

In the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be found the most complete account of the Indian warfare so glorified by heroic self-sacrifice and sublime devotion to duty. The service rendered by the Army and the National Guard in riot duty and in the war with Cuba will be found recorded in our columns. Also the part taken by the Services in rescue and relief work in times of emergency, such as the San Francisco earthquake and fire, the outbreak of forest fires and the peril to property and life from devastating floods. The signal service rendered by the Navy in lands beyond our border and at sea in all waters and every clime has also been reported in our columns, where will also be found an account of the notable voyage of our fleet around the world.

ASSOCIATION WITH IMPORTANT PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

The visit of Admiral Dewey and his officers to New York on his return from his victory in the Philippines and his triumphal reception in the metropolitan city Sept. 30, 1899, was signalized by the erection of a triumphal arch at the confluence of Broadway and Fifth avenue, opposite Madison square. Twenty-eight members of the National Sculptor's Society, with J. Q. A. Ward, president, at their head, combined their several talents to make this arch a triumph of plastic art. It was on so grand a scale, so elaborate and complete, that it won universal approval and applause. We have no record of such a body of artists in any country giving such a generous proof of their patriotism to the city and country. The scheme of the arch was to symbolize the power of the United States as a maritime nation. The hero of the day was a sailor; the arch was a tribute to the prowess of our Navy in the present and the past. Every detail of the sculpture told this story in ten massive groups of symbolic figures and sixteen fine portraits of naval heroes, Barry, Decatur, MacDonough, Paul Jones, Hull, Perry, Porter, Farragut, Lawrence, Preble, Bainbridge, Worden, Dahlgren, Foote, C. H. Davis and Cushing. The arch and its approaches, which rose as if by magic in six weeks, being intended only for a temporary purpose, was made of a perishable material "staff." But it was so fine a work of art and made such a powerful appeal to the popular imagination that there was a universal call for its perpetuation in enduring material. A committee of thirty well known citizens, with William Conant Church chairman and Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice-President of the United States, chairman of the executive committee, was formed to raise the necessary funds. They had procured nearly \$200,000, which was not far from the sum required, when an untoward circumstance, over which the committee had no control, put an instant termination to the receipt of contributions, and the staff arch and its accessories were removed, and exists now only in a pleasant memory of honors bestowed upon our gallant Navy.

This paper has had the good fortune to be associated with other notable enterprises. The most recent of these, and, all things considered, the most important, was the raising in 1906-7 of the "Grafton Fund," amounting to \$9,273.47, for the employment of able counsel to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which forever secures to the Services the immunity they did not before have against trial by both a military and civil court, in violation, as was shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, of the prohibition of the Constitution against double jeopardy.

Another notable service rendered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was in obtaining from a large number of officers from major general to lieutenant confidential statements of opinion on the subject of elimination. At the request of the Secretary of War the letters on this subject published here were gathered into a bound

volume, which Secretary Taft carried with him on his celebrated trip to the Philippines, during which he had an opportunity of informing himself thoroughly as to Army opinion on this important subject.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 29, 1876, appeared a statement, coming from Fort Abraham Lincoln, to the effect that there was much suffering among the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers had followed General Custer to his death. We accordingly started a subscription on their behalf. The result was so prompt and generous that the following week we were able to telegraph a remittance of nearly \$1,000 to the fort, and by the time the subscriptions closed over \$14,000 was contributed, in sums varying from twenty-five cents to \$500, and coming from many hundreds of individuals in the Army and the Navy and in civil life. In 1876 a subscription of \$713.23 was made through our columns to erect a monument to Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, who during his many years of service in Congress had shown himself a staunch friend of the Services. In 1879 came a similar testimonial of respect to the then living Thomas Nast by 3,500 officers and men of the Army and Navy, who chose the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as their almoner. In 1878 \$1,527.90 was contributed through this paper to a fund for the relief of sufferers by yellow fever, now happily a thing of the past owing to the devotion of members of the Army and Navy, who sacrificed their lives to test scientific theories as to the cause and cure of this dread disease. In the same year \$701.83 was contributed for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of the U.S.S. HURON. In these and other ways we have sought to make the JOURNAL a means of consolidating and directing Service sentiment for the accomplishment of desirable purposes.

We should not omit to mention the service rendered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL when the Congress of 1876-77 refused to vote the usual annual appropriation for the payment of the Army and Navy. Through the characteristically generous and public spirited action of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan we secured the organization of a syndicate of bankers, who pledged themselves to advance a million and a half of dollars on pay accounts, charging officers the modest interest of six per cent. for the loan of the money. The associates of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan and Company were eighteen of the principal banking institutions in New York and Philadelphia. After executing the necessary papers, certified to by some one of fourteen designated paymasters of the Army, the officer was able to draw a check against his account which was payable on presentation. How great a relief this was to our distressed Army can well be understood. The papers we published at the time show what an amount of detail was involved in this transaction, and the extent of the clerical service required in keeping so many small accounts against which only the minimum charge for interest was made.

From its earliest issues the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL showed plainly the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the National Guard into an effective force under competent officers, and also the need of trained riflemen. We pointed out as early as in 1863 the insufficiency of our Militia laws, which made it impossible to put troops promptly in the field when needed, as shown in the case of Pennsylvania, which during the actual invasion of that state in 1863 by the Confederates under General Lee was not able to set afoot so much as one effective regiment of Militia. For many years we continued to call for needed reforms in the National Guard, such as the issue of proper arms, instruction under Army officers, yearly camp duty, in company, where possible, with organizations of the Regular Army. We also pointed out among other things the necessity for one service uniform for all, the use of the same rifle by all arms of the Services, and the need of adequate armories. It took many years to accomplish results, but a gradual evolution of the State forces followed the continual pounding of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and with the passing of the Dick Militia Law and the help of the War Department a wonderful change has been effected. To-day officers and men of the National Guard are employing spare time in studying and attending schools in order to perfect themselves in military knowledge, in a manner deemed impossible a few years ago. The use of the National Guard for Coast Artillery reserves was advocated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL many years ago.

The present attention given to training in musketry is the direct result of persistent efforts on the part of this paper. The overstrained attention to military matters during the Civil War was followed by a reaction and an apathy concerning matters of military instruction based upon the theory that the nation had received all the training it required in the school of arms. We called attention to the fact that the generation receiving the benefit of this instruction was passing, and with it the pioneer conditions which familiarized young men with the use of arms. We insisted upon the need of systematic instruction in rifle practice. The result was the formation in the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the National Rifle Association, with the Editor of the JOURNAL as its President; the establishment of Creedmoor and the inauguration of the movement which has resulted in the adoption of the systematic instruction in rifle practice in the Regular Army, as well as in the National Guard, which was the first to respond to our appeal for an improvement in this respect, the Regular Army lagging somewhat behind it.

OTHER NOTABLE FACTS IN OUR HISTORY.

We may claim to be the Columbus who has set the egg on end in the matter of the publication of Service publications in this country. Just before our first appearance there had been published in Philadelphia a few numbers of a paper called the Army and Navy Gazette, but it was promptly transferred to us, leaving a clear field before us. Previous to the Civil War the demand for a Service paper was not sufficient to secure successful publication. Various attempts had been made to establish periodicals depending upon Service patronage, but one after another fell by the way.

When in the second year of our great war it became apparent that there was a possibility of a Service publication the fear arose that the demand for it might be availed of to introduce into the Army and Navy an element of dissension and weakness. There were at that time two classes of professed advocates of national unity: those who recognized the fact that a successful conduct of the war for the preservation of the Union demanded an unconditional and unwavering support of the authorities having the conduct of the war, and those who believed, or assumed to believe, that a loyal support of the National Government was reconcilable with an attitude of hostile criticism, which tended to destroy the confidence in the Government which was so essential to success in the field.

Those who were known in those days as the uncompromisingly loyal recognized the importance of guarding the men doing duty in the field from the insidious influence of a spirit of criticism and discontent which tended toward mutiny. They organized in various sections of the country societies for the distribution, throughout the Volunteer Army especially, of publications designed to stimulate the spirit of unconditional loyalty to the flag. Such societies organized in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn included in their membership civilians of the highest local or national distinction. In the pursuit of their purpose the societies named combined to secure the publication of a Service paper which should be under the control of someone who combined editorial experience and ability with a sympathetic knowledge of the Services, and at least some measure of acquaintance with military matters. It would savor too much of personal biography if we should undertake to show how the choice of these patriots, or the societies they represented, fell upon the gentleman who has controlled the publication of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from its first issue until the present time. Their choice was perhaps unconsciously influenced by the fact that he belonged to a family representing in unusual measure the combination of military traditions with those of the newspaper office. Of his immediate family some fifteen had served as soldiers under the flag before, during and since the War of the Revolution, while the number of near relations who had devoted themselves to the instruction of the public through the medium of the press was nearly as great.

Such inheritance and such associations necessarily determine habits of mind, and the choice in this instance fell upon one who, in the opinion of those choosing, was especially adapted to success in a journalistic field which had hitherto remained unconquered. We have shared the adverse fortunes of the Services during the years following the disbandment in 1865-6, and have lived to rejoice with them in what we believe to be a growing appreciation of the need of military organization and training. Starting alone in the field we have sought to occupy, we have had the pleasure of seeing growing up about us other representatives of militant literature, to whom we extend greeting and an expression of goodwill. We hope they may each and all live to celebrate their semi-centennials, as we are now celebrating ours in advance of them, and follow us successfully on the road to a centennial jubilee.

At the outset of its career this paper had the good, or the ill, fortune to incur the hostility of the irascible Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War. Precisely why he opposed it we could never ascertain, though we have always suspected that we were in some way involved, innocently enough, in the jealousies and intrigues which disturbed Mr. Lincoln's official household, as described in the Reminiscences of a member of his Cabinet, Secretary Welles. Some of the most powerful of the influences then controlling at Washington were enlisted in behalf of the establishment of a Service paper. Senator Charles Sumner visited each of the Cabinet officers to bespeak his good-will, and all showed a friendly disposition, excepting only Mr. Stanton. A fellow-member of the Cabinet, the late Salmon P. Chase, argued the case with him on our behalf, but without avail. Mr. Stanton was opposed to the establishment of a paper which he could not control, and which appealed so directly to the subjects of the kingdom over which he ruled with such despotic sway. He refused to give any encouragement to our enterprise, and endeavored to forestall it by the publication of a sheet called the Official Gazette, which was issued under the orders of the War Department weekly. The Gazette lived but a single year, and never gained any foothold in the Services; the JOURNAL lives to-day, and is able to say, what few papers can say, that it was a complete success from the appearance of the first number. It started its first number with subscriptions amounting to some thousands of dollars, and it was a profitable paper from the beginning, an almost unique experience in journalism.

Our offices were first located at No. 192 Broadway,

on the same premises with D. Van Nostrand, and again with him later at 23 Murray street. For ten years we were located in the old Times Building, on the east side of the City Hall Park; then for fifteen years on the opposite side of the Park, at number 245 and then at 240 Broadway. Next for fifteen years we were in the Bennett Building, for so many years the site of the New York Herald, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets. Driven out by changes in that building, we transferred our quarters to the Evening Post Building, No. 20 Vesey street, where we have been now for over six years, opposite the grounds of the historic St. Paul's Church. For over thirty years of our history our offices have fronted upon green oases in the wilderness of brick and mortar, so that we have free access to light and air, and for nearly a quarter of a century we have had a grand view from our editorial windows over the Hudson River, with its endless procession of the fleets of the world, and the background of the green hills of New Jersey lying beyond all. This combination of good air with a beautiful outlook has contributed to health, longevity and a cheerful optimism which we hope has been in a measure reflected in our editorial utterances.

RECORD OF SERVICE IMPROVEMENT.

We began our career in the midst of war, and after the war the Army and Navy entered upon that period of chaos which followed the breaking up of the great Volunteer establishments and the introduction of new methods and new standards in criticism and comparison. Since then there has been a steady progress toward improvement. In January, 1866, was organized a permanent Artillery Board for the Army; six months later the present school system at military posts was established. Since then the Navy system of trainingships has been developed. The Act of July 28, 1866, provided for detail from the Army to college duty, and the plan has since been extended to include the Navy. This has become an important factor, not only in training the youth of the nation, but in the education of the officers themselves. Another service has been rendered the officers of the Army by detailing them to duty at the Militia encampments, and the Navy is establishing relations of a similar character with civilians interested in nautical matters. The work of our Naval Hydrographic Office has been greatly extended and improved. A most efficient Bureau of Intelligence has been added to the equipment of the Navy Department, and an effort is being made in the same direction by the War Department. The General Staff Corps of the Army, the General Board of the Navy, and the Joint Board of Army and Navy have come into being since this paper was established. The old line and staff controversy in the Navy, which so long occupied much of our space, has been happily settled by consolidation, and the same principle has now been applied to the Staff Corps of the Army, with results yet to be determined. The Coast Artillery Corps, the Medical Reserve and Dental Corps of the Army and Navy are new institutions, and all along the line there has been progress and improvement to such an extent that it would require a volume to record the beneficial changes.

Improvement in the condition of enlisted men has gone on *pari passu*. Besides what has been done for their mental development, their physical comfort has received increased attention; the clothing is better, the food better, the quarters and their equipment, in the Army certainly, have greatly improved, not the least of the projects for increasing the comfort of the sojourner in quarters being the introduction first of kerosene and then of other lights. The pay of both Services has been increased, and the retired list opened to the enlisted man, while a benevolent Government takes care of his savings and allows him interest upon them.

Changes resulting in increased comfort to officers and men to a large extent have had their first suggestion in these columns, and we think that we may fairly claim that the Services have been the gainers from our connection with them. Our columns have always extended a hospitable welcome to propositions and discussions having the improvement of their conditions in view, and we have lent the encouragement of editorial approval to such as seemed most worthy of adoption. We have labored not only to improve our Military Establishments, but to bring about a better understanding between the Services and the great body of American citizens, upon whose intelligent appreciation everything depends. We have encouraged every effort to broaden the sphere of professional employment so as to give our officers a wider scope for the exercise of their faculties, believing that "the tree in which the sap is stagnant remains fruitless." In this we have had the assistance of some of the ablest officers of the Navy and Army, as will be seen by a reference to our columns.

As we have said on a previous occasion, we have recorded the experiences of the officers who have advanced to the highest positions in the two Services during the past half century, and followed them with our counsel and admonition until we have come to regard them as in some sense "our boys." Right proud we are of them, and we challenge any service in the world to produce their superiors. At the same time we are not of those who believe that the former days were better than these. On the contrary, we note a decided improvement in the personnel of the two Services within the period of our association with them. Men are not born to reputation and public recognition, and

least of all military men: but when it comes to the test of time and experience, of opportunity and necessity, we do not doubt that our present officers will prove themselves equal to the occasion. At no time within our knowledge were the two Academies turning out a better class of men. The standards of these institutions are higher than ever, and the old order of officers, whose object seemed to be to forget study when they left the institutions in which they had been educated, has disappeared. The scientific equipment required for an officer is so far beyond what we have known before that our young men are put to their mettle to make the most of their opportunities. The organizations for advanced education in the Services are the growth of our day—the Naval Institute and the Military Service Institution, the Cavalry Association, the Schools of Application at Fort Leavenworth and Riley, the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and the War College and Torpedo School at Newport. Also the Army War College and the Army Service Schools for officers.

We find little occasion to apologize for what we have written when we review the fifty-six thousand pages, which are in themselves a library equivalent to some twenty-five hundred ordinary duodecimo volumes. We have, as a rule, favored the optimistic view of life, and the review we have here given certainly shows that there has been improvement, in spite of the croakers. Both Services still lack some of the stimulants to effort which encourage the members of foreign military establishments; on the whole, however, as much has been accomplished as could well be expected under the conditions of peace. Forty-eight years have passed since our great war closed, and in the cycle of change the trumpets are near to sounding once more. We advise our officers, therefore, to keep their armor burnished and their lances in rest while they await the signal.

Secretary of the Interior Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippines, in an official report on slavery in the Philippines has made a most effective reply to the accusations of Manuel L. Quezon, the Philippine resident commissioner in Washington who has asserted for the edification of Congressmen that the charges of slavery in the islands were made without warrant and solely for the purpose of discrediting the natives in the eyes of the American people. The Secretary's report is made in response to a request for information to the War Department by the Senate on May 1 when Senator Borah read a letter from Mr. Worcester which asserted in a general way that slavery existed in the islands on such a scale as to make it one of the most serious problems confronting the Insular Government. This assertion called out from Mr. Quezon almost frenzied denials. The citations in the Worcester report cover the entire period from the beginning of the American occupation to the present time. Mr. Quezon sought to make it appear that Mr. Worcester had twisted into actual slavery the binding out of children by one Filipino to another, but Mr. Worcester shows that the slavery is based often on actual capture. He says: "It has been and still is a common thing for Filipinos living in a territory adjacent to that inhabited by Negritos, Tagbanas, Ilongs, or Ifugaos, to obtain children by capture or purchase and to hold them as slaves, selling them to others whenever it proves financially advantageous to do so. Such unfortunate are clearly chattel slaves and often are repeatedly sold and resold." The attempted exculpation of the Philippine people was based on the pretense that all cases of slavery discovered were in territory inhabited by Moros and non-Christian tribes, but the report shows that in territory fully under the authority of the Philippine Assembly this slavery has existed. Mr. Worcester goes over the history of the efforts to get at the bottom of the facts and the difficulty encountered on every hand among the native officials who sought to conceal the facts. In his annual report of 1912 Secretary Worcester urged the passage of a law to penalize the slave trade, and on Oct. 24 of that year the Philippine Commission did pass one which went to the Assembly on Jan. 8 last and was promptly tabled. It is tabled still, says the Secretary, and this represents the actual condition of the situation to-day. It is fortunate, indeed, that the gentleman in Washington who professes to represent the Filipinos and to know all about them should be brought face to face with such an expert on the ethnology of the Filipinos as Secretary Worcester, who is almost universally regarded as one of the best informed men on the Philippines in the world, having conducted exploring expeditions into the wilderness of the islands long before the Spanish War of 1898. Mr. Worcester's original statement was brought out in connection with his assertion that the natives were not yet ready for self-government. Naturally the "Philippine independence" people saw the danger to their policy of such a statement and sought to discredit it with the apparent result of being hoist by their own petard. The Boston Transcript argues that the blame for laws permitting slavery in the Philippines falls upon the United States Congress which has the power to abolish slavery under the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. It also says that the outgoing government of the islands waited for twelve years before proposing any anti-slavery legislation whatever.

The Universal Peace Congress at The Hague practically rejected the proposal for creating a supernational police force to impose peace, fulfillment of treaties and other conditions upon recalcitrant states. It was put forward with much ability by Mr. van Vollenhoven, a Dutch delegate, but the president of the congress himself strongly opposed it, the American and British delegates generally took the same side, and it was laid upon the shelf for consideration in some future year. The fact that the Congress of the United States has made appropriations for the defenses of the Panama Canal and the work has been entered upon does not seem to affect the American "peace" doctors who were in session last week at The Hague. When Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, on Aug. 22 announced that "in behalf of two million American women" she protested against the fortifying of the canal, the applause that greeted this sentiment inspired her to proceed and demand that a statue of peace should be erected at both entrances of the canal. This method of protecting the canal waterway did not seem to impress the delegates, however, for when Dr. William F. Slocum, a member of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, asked for the passage of a resolution calling on the United States Government not to fortify the waterway, the delegates thought it better to defer its

consideration to a future congress. As to the report that The Hague Peace Conference of 1915 might not be held in 1915 as arranged, the delegates, especially of the United States and the Netherlands, were urged by resolution to exert pressure upon their governments against the abandonment of the conference.

In discussing the electrical equipment of a modern battleship H. A. Hornor in the Journal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia calls attention to probable changes in searchlights, which still hold a prominent place in the installation of a warship. Experiments are now proceeding in England on the deposition of gold to produce an effective mirror instead of silver. The former has many points in its favor. It is not affected by chemical or climatic conditions, is more effective in foggy weather, due to the large percentage of red and yellow rays, absence of halos, and is an easier light for distinguishing shades of gray. Mr. Hornor suggests that the war vessel of the future, or the real modern battleship, will have an electrical equipment that will assume the proportions of a good-sized central station, and many of the problems encountered in this practice on shore will have a like value on board ship. This station would be designed and equipped with apparatus so that it might supply the energy necessary to propel the vessel as well as that required for auxiliaries. The proposed use of the alternating current on shipboard is not new, the essayist says. F. O. Blackwell before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York in November, 1902, pointed out the advantages of such a system over that of the direct current, and in the Journal of the Naval Institute, No. 138, Lieut. S. N. Robinson, U.S.N., gave reasons for the employment of that system. Lieut. Albert Norris, U.S.N., in the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers also has shown the advantages of the alternating system.

Someone writes to the Denver Republican saying: "It looks to the enlisted man of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps as if the city of Denver only wanted to bring troops to Fort Logan in order to insult them. The state Senate has just passed a law prohibiting the enlisted man from wearing his uniform to any public amusement place. Along with the convicts' stripes the U.S.A. uniform can hope for no consideration or respect from the city of Denver. We wonder if Denver recalls a little episode occurring at Newport, R.I., a couple of years ago in regard to turning a lot of well uniformed, law-abiding soldiers and jacksies out of an amusement hall? In this special case the owner of that resort was bankrupt in less than three months. Not only we of the recruit station at Fort Logan, but those preceding us have been made to feel here that we are the very scum of the earth. The uniforms that are good enough to soak with our life's blood in times of war and to protect and make safe the coffers of our regalia are belittled and barred from places where they should be held in honor, as they are in all countries but this. The officers of the three Services are as keen in their resentment of our treatment as are the men under them, and Denver has yet to hear from them. If we could receive less fulsome attention in war times from the stay-at-homes and the scrapers of lint and receive an atom of respect for our beloved blue and khaki in Colorado, the aforementioned human beings would be better friends and Fort Logan might be more popular at Washington and placed on the Army map."

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the Army and Navy Branch of the Y.M.C.A., according to the Boston Transcript, to induce it to furnish secretaries for all battleships in the U.S. Service not provided with government chaplains, and for as many of the Army posts in the West as may need them. In this pressure Secretary Daniels has joined repeatedly. The Y.M.C.A. is willing to respond, but finds Army and Navy work not merely supervisory, but administrative. There is no local support for battleship secretaries and little for secretaries stationed at Western posts. Hence large sums of money must be secured from a general constituency, a task which the Y.M.C.A. finds not easy to perform. The \$2,000,000 left by Mrs. Butterfield is to be administered through the Woman's Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. Army and Navy Branch, of which Mrs. Pinley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, is president. The money will, it is said, make possible a vast extension of the secretary work. Army posts will be cared for, although a stronger appeal comes from the enlisted men of the Navy. It is reckoned that at least twenty-five new secretaries will be needed for Navy work alone, and a considerable number for Army work. There are now two Y.M.C.A. secretaries in the naval service, one in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific squadron.

When questioned as to whether he had received official confirmation of the relief of Brigadier General Bandholtz from the command of the Constabulary, Governor General Forbes replied in the affirmative. He added: "I also have information, much to my regret, that the Judge Advocate General holds that Colonel Harbord cannot be detailed as Director of Constabulary with the rank of brigadier general on account of the Act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, limiting these details to officers not below the grade of major. I regret that this provision of the law, which I have endeavored in vain to have changed in Colonel Harbord's case, prevents me from carrying out my desire of appointing Colonel Harbord to succeed General Bandholtz. I feel that Colonel Harbord, because of his valuable work in the Philippine Constabulary extending over a period of more than ten years, well merits the promotion. Colonel Harbord will now continue as acting director until Dec. 31, when, under the law, he must also be relieved and returned to Army duty."

"If a strong nation should declare war on the United States we would face a crisis until we rose to our necessity because of our small standing Army," said Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, at Denver Aug. 25. They continued: "We could not obtain enough ammunition and arms in this country at short notice to equip our National Guard. Where we would require 600,000 men within thirty days we could rely only upon our Na-

tional Guard and our regular armed force of 33,000 men in the United States to repel an invading force. An invading force could seize our coast and valuable possessions and hold them until men were trained to fight and were thrown against them." The remedy, they said lay in the making of new laws providing for shorter enlistments; the encouragement and a greater respect for the National Guard, and an earnest effort by men of the country, and a more tolerant attitude toward the Army by both men and women, to make the citizenry of the United States a well trained fighting machine that could drop civil duties and engage in war. Both Secretary Garrison and General Wood in their speeches dwelt almost entirely on what they termed "an urgent necessity" regarding the weakness of the Army.

In an address before the Royal United Service Institution in London Mr. Frank Fox, formerly of the Australian Field Artillery, now of the Australian reserve of officers, who was a correspondent for the London Morning Post with the Bulgarian troops in the Balkan war of the allies against Turkey, spoke of the situation Bulgaria was placed in by the presence of military attachés and correspondents from Austria and Roumania, either of which countries might at any moment mobilize against Bulgaria. To allow them to go to the front would enable them to see too much and to banish them might bring about a diplomatic situation; hence all attachés and correspondents, with a few exceptions, were allowed to see as little as possible. Mr. Fox was inclined to be pessimistic as to the future of war correspondents. To him it looked very gloomy, as did the future of attachés. "I think, in the future, no army carrying on anything except minor operations with savage nations, no army whose interests might be vitally affected by information leaking out, will allow military attachés or war correspondents to see anything at all," he said. "One correspondent seems to have been used by the Bulgarian generals to communicate to the European press not actual facts about the campaign, but what the Bulgarians wanted Europe to believe were the facts about the campaign. It is a point which I wish to raise, whether it is a justifiable method in warfare, for any army, in addition to keeping its secrets, which it has a perfect right to do, when it finds it useful to circulate false reports. Undoubtedly an army in the field, if it can send out spies with false reports, with the idea that those spies and those false reports may be taken by the enemy, is justified in doing so; and if an officer can legitimately be used in this way it raises the question whether a journalist can be. Journalists would say 'no.'"

Portland can have a centennial next month of more than local interest if it organizes an observance of the victory won by the U.S.S. Enterprise over the British cruiser Boxer, remarks the Boston Transcript. This American naval victory came but five days before Perry's triumph on Lake Erie, and was peculiarly welcome since it relieved the popular depression caused by the capture of the Chesapeake by the Shannon three months before. It was fought off the Maine coast Sept. 5, 1813, and attained a mournful celebrity by reason of the fact that both Commanders Burrows of the Enterprise, and Blyth, of the Boxer, were slain. Longfellow, then a child, heard the booming of the guns over the tide, and as a poet celebrated the tragedy of the two captains who lie buried side by side in a Portland cemetery. The two cruisers were little craft, according to our standards, but they met and fought in the era when a thousand-ton fighting ship was big enough to talk about. Great results often followed the meeting of small vessels and small armies "in the brave days of old," when cruisers fought muzzle to muzzle and two hundred yards was the normal musket range.

Arrangements have been completed for the unveiling of a memorial tablet in honor of the victims of the Maine disaster in Havana Harbor at Brooklyn, N.Y. The ceremonies will take place under the auspices of the War Veterans and Sons Association in their headquarters in the Borough Hall on the evening of Sept. 17, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Antietam. Among the speakers will be the Rev. John P. Chidwick, formerly of the Navy, chaplain of the Maine. Invitations have been sent to sailor and soldier camps and other military organizations. The tablet to be unveiled is a bronze plaque 13 by 18 inches, cast from metal taken from the hull of the Maine. It represents a bowed figure of Liberty pointing with her right arm outstretched toward the dismantled hull of the battleship and bears the inscription, U.S.S. Maine, Destroyed in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898. On a shield bearing the United States coat-of-arms placed at the feet of the figure are engraved the words, "In Memoriam."

Conditions in the Island of Jolo, P.I., were thus reported by the Mindanao Herald of July 12: "Reports from Jolo continue to be very encouraging, and it is believed that within a short time it can be truthfully said that the Island of Jolo is in a pacified condition. Captain Maylon, of the 31st Company, Phil. Scouts, went to Bual, in Tandu Ward, which is the east end of the island and has always been known to contain a number of bad Moros. Lieutenant Cody with twenty men made a trip of five days' duration through the country living among the Moros, and during that time encountered only peaceable Moros, and found no guns or barongs. Lieutenant Carter with a small detachment spent four days in the field, and found one barong which was being carried by a Moro while plowing in his field. There can be no question but that the aggressive movements by the Government has done a world of good in showing the peaceable Moro that the Government intends to give protection to farmers and cattle raisers."

The New York state Perry centennial celebration, commemorating the victory of Commodore Perry over the British fleet on Lake Erie, will take place at Buffalo Sept. 2 to 6, inclusive. Military pageants, a reception to Commodore Perry's flagship, the Niagara; parades of the state's fire fighting organizations and displays of fireworks, depicting historical subjects, will be features of the celebration. Commodore Perry's great victory was won on Sept. 13, 1813. His flagship, which had lain on the bottom of Lake Erie for nearly a century, was raised and repaired especially for the series of Perry celebrations this summer.

ARMY PROMOTION AND ORGANIZATION.

Part II.

By John McA. Palmer, Captain, 15th U.S. Inf.

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS UNDER GENERAL STAFF PLAN.

In order to show the actual working of the General Staff plan the following statements of the effect of each of the five proposed "increments" have been calculated. In each case, in determining the quota for the several arms, fractional differences have been carried as debits or credits to the quotas as calculated for the next increment.

First increment, two regiments of Infantry and six battalions of Field Artillery. (Promotions requiring transfers to another arm are shown in italics.)

One lieutenant colonel of Infantry to colonel of Infantry; one lieutenant colonel of Cavalry to colonel of Infantry; one major of Infantry to lieutenant colonel of Infantry; one major of Cavalry to lieutenant colonel of Infantry.

Six captains of Infantry to majors of Infantry; one captain of Infantry to major of Field Artillery; four captains of Cavalry to majors of Field Artillery; one captain of Field Artillery to major of Field Artillery.

Thirty first lieutenants of Infantry to captains of Infantry; two first lieutenants of Infantry to captains of Field Artillery; sixteen first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Field Artillery; six first lieutenants of Field Artillery to captains of Field Artillery.

Twenty-five second lieutenants of Infantry to first lieutenants of Infantry; five second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenants of Infantry; eight second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenants of Field Artillery; four second lieutenants of Field Artillery to first lieutenants of Field Artillery.

Second increment, three regiments of Infantry and one regiment of Field Artillery.—Two lieutenant colonels of Infantry to colonel of Infantry; one lieutenant colonel of Cavalry to colonel of Infantry; one lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery to colonel of Field Artillery.

Three majors of Infantry to lieutenant colonels of Infantry; one major of Cavalry to lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery.

Eight captains of Infantry to majors of Infantry; one captain of Cavalry to major of Infantry; two captains of Cavalry to majors of Field Artillery; one captain of Field Artillery to major of Field Artillery.

Thirty-seven first lieutenants of Infantry to captains of Infantry; eight first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Infantry; nine first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Field Artillery; six first lieutenants of Field Artillery to captains of Field Artillery.

Thirty-six second lieutenants of Infantry to first lieutenants of Infantry; nine second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenants of Infantry; eight second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenants of Field Artillery; seven second lieutenants of Field Artillery to first lieutenants of Field Artillery.

Third increment, three regiments of Infantry and one regiment of Field Artillery.

Three lieutenant colonels of Infantry to colonels of Infantry; one lieutenant colonel of Cavalry to colonel of Field Artillery.

Two majors of Infantry to lieutenant colonels of Infantry; one major of Cavalry to lieutenant colonel of Infantry; one major of Field Artillery to lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery.

Seven captains of Infantry to majors of Infantry; two captains of Cavalry to majors of Infantry; one captain of Cavalry to major of Field Artillery; two captains of Field Artillery to majors of Field Artillery.

Thirty-six first lieutenants of Infantry to captains of Infantry; nine first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Infantry; seven first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Field Artillery; eight first lieutenants of Field Artillery to captains of Field Artillery.

Thirty-seven second lieutenants of Infantry to first lieutenants of Infantry; eight second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenants of Infantry; seven second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenants of Field Artillery; eight second lieutenants of Field Artillery to first lieutenants of Field Artillery.

Fourth increment, three regiments of Infantry and one regiment of Field Artillery.

Two lieutenant colonels of Infantry to colonel of Infantry; one lieutenant colonel of Cavalry to colonel of Infantry; one lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery to colonel of Field Artillery.

Two majors of Infantry to lieutenant colonels of Infantry; one major of Cavalry to lieutenant colonel of Infantry; one major of Field Artillery to lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery.

Seven captains of Infantry to majors of Infantry; two captains of Cavalry to majors of Infantry; one captain of Cavalry to major of Field Artillery; two captains of Field Artillery to majors of Field Artillery.

Thirty-eight first lieutenants of Infantry to captains of Infantry; seven first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Infantry; eight first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Field Artillery; seven second lieutenants of Field Artillery to first lieutenants of Field Artillery.

Fifth increment, three regiments of Infantry and one regiment of Field Artillery.

Three lieutenant colonels of Infantry to colonels of Infantry; one lieutenant colonel of Cavalry to colonel of Field Artillery.

Three majors of Infantry to lieutenant colonels of Infantry; one major of Cavalry to lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery.

Eight captains of Infantry to majors of Infantry; one captain of Cavalry to major of Infantry; two captains of Cavalry to majors of Field Artillery; one captain of Field Artillery to major of Field Artillery.

Thirty-eight first lieutenants of Infantry to captains of Infantry; seven first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Infantry; six first lieutenants of Cavalry to captains of Field Artillery; nine first lieutenants of Field Artillery to captains of Field Artillery.

Thirty-seven second lieutenants of Infantry to first lieutenants of Infantry; eight second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenants of Infantry; six second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenants of Field Artillery; nine second lieutenants of Field Artillery to first lieutenants of Field Artillery.

It will be seen from an examination of the above tables that the effect of the General Staff plan will be to distribute the hump due to the increase over the

whole mobile Army, instead of in the Infantry and Field Artillery alone. The Cavalry, though not increased, would require 177 new second lieutenants. Instead of taking in 268 raw lieutenants, the Field Artillery would receive 100 experienced and ambitious officers from the other arms and only 160 new appointees. From the standpoint of future efficiency it would probably be better if these numbers could be reversed, but even with this moderate proportion of transfers there is a very decided improvement over the alternative plan.

Most of the opponents of the General Staff plan base their objections on some supposed mysterious or occult difficulty in the technical training of Field Artillery. It is put forward as a specialty of such an exacting nature that nothing but formal initiation in the Field Artillery can assure it. It does not depend on long service or tactical training, for we have all known Field Artillerymen without either who are very Brahmins in their profession of this mysterious quality. Now, the fact is that success in the Field Artillery demands the same, and only the same, qualities that assure success in the other arms. Except for a few batteries that accompany the independent Cavalry, the supreme function of the Field Artillery is to assist Infantry in securing fire superiority. In other words, the Field Artillery in common with the other arms requires tactical training, and in the present stage of our military development what little any arm knows about technique is so small compared with what it doesn't know about tactics that it is hardly worth mentioning. The problem before us is not the reorganization, but the organization of an army, and at this formative stage, when our initial tactical organization is only a few weeks old, it should be an advantage rather than a disadvantage for trained officers of broader tactical horizon to pass from one arm to another. This is an age of specialization, but intelligent specialization does not consist in putting men in rigid groups without reference to aptitude or special qualification and then prohibiting all interchange from one group to another.

It may be interesting in this connection to recall the fact that the feasibility of transferring officers from one arm to another has recently been tested on a large scale in the Navy. Only a few years ago the barrier between the steam engineer and navigator and the ordnance officer was much more rigid than those between the several branches of the mobile Army. When consolidation was first proposed even its advocates admitted that it must involve some loss of efficiency. They regarded this prospective loss of efficiency as a necessary evil to be accepted in exchange for that harmony of personnel interests which seemed essential to the development of the Navy. But the result was quite unexpected. There was no loss of efficiency at all, but a positive gain, and many Navy officers consider that the consolidation was the beginning of our modern naval efficiency. Not only is the line of the Navy united for naval progress, but the steam engineering is better done, the navigating is better done, and the gunnery is better done by men who can and do pass from one function to the other.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR TRANSFERRED OFFICERS.

In maintaining the argument that able officers of one arm can pass to another arm and develop efficiency in the new arm it is, of course, assumed that the policy is to be carried out with reasonable intelligence. For example, let us consider the actual problem involved if the first "increment" should be authorized by law. This would require the organization of six new battalions of Field Artillery. It would also cause the transfer to the Field Artillery of twenty-eight experienced Cavalry officers and three experienced Infantry officers. As indicated above, these officers would be volunteers deliberately prepared to risk their future military career on the development of efficiency in the Field Artillery. If a special school of Field Artillery under well selected instructors could be formed for these officers in a few weeks they should be rapidly advanced toward performing the military duties peculiar to their new arm. This is especially true as they would require no new instruction in military administration, tactics, the art of commanding men, military discipline and the customs of the Service. Their general military education being already complete and their soldierly character formed, they could devote all of their time to the purely technical side of their new military specialty. And as all but three would come from the Cavalry, the instructors could largely waive the horse problem and concentrate on the problem of the gun. It is fair to assume that all of these gentlemen would be better prepared, through their past experience, to take up the problem of mobile artillery than were most of the foot artillerymen who passed to the field at the time of the separation of the two arms. For if coast artillerists were able to pass successfully into the entirely new psychological atmosphere of the field army, they have displayed a much greater capacity to perform new functions than will ever be required of officers who merely change positions in the same tactical team.

Assuming a proper course of instruction, the transferred officers would probably be prepared to begin their new duties as soon as the enlisted recruits for the new organizations could be ready for forwarding from the depots. Or the law could very properly provide for forming the necessary officers' schools say three months before organizing the new units. It should also be remembered that the majority of these new officers could find their first employment in the new ammunition batteries, where they would have time for still further training before dealing with the fighting battery.

It will thus be seen that even in the first increment the problem would not be serious. The second increment would require only twenty transfers, the third increment would require sixteen transfers, the fourth increment would require seventeen transfers, and the fifth increment would require sixteen transfers. In all of the increments except the first the officers transferred to the Field Artillery would all come from the Cavalry. Under the General Staff plan the first increment would give the Field Artillery thirty-one experienced officers and twenty-three raw second lieutenants. Under a straight Artillery increase it would have to absorb fifty-four raw subalterns. Can any patriotic and disinterested officer who is concerned for the future efficiency of the Field Artillery maintain that the second plan is better than the first?

FLEXIBILITY OF ORGANIZATION.

The General Staff plan of promotion adjustment has been illustrated above in connection with the increments proposed in the "Report on the Organization of the Land Forces," but the main advantage of the plan lies in its adaptation to any possible form of expansion or redistribution. It will permit a complete flexibility in the future organization of the Army by removing the internal friction that now tends to prevent any progres-

sive reform. If in the future it should be desired to modify the proposed increments the same principle will apply. The mobile Army will be a unit to be treated as a unit, and will be capable of expansion in any direction that national interests may require. In other words, the adjustment of promotion and relative rank proposed by the General Staff retains all the advantages of the so-called single list without the evil of indiscriminate transfers. It will not absolutely equalize promotion, for the officers of the several grades in the Field Artillery will still be considerably younger than officers of corresponding grades in the Infantry and Cavalry, but through the principle of transferring trained officers to the arms undergoing expansion the Cavalry will receive precisely the same promotion that it would receive if there should be a material increase of that arm. Similarly, if future requirements should demand an increase of the Cavalry arm, officers of Infantry and Field Artillery would receive their proportion of the original vacancies due to the Cavalry increase.

A well known Field Artillery officer has stated to the present writer that while the principle of transfers to original vacancies is thoroughly feasible in time of peace, and could be accomplished without prejudice to efficiency, it would not be adapted to increases made after the outbreak of war. But one of the important objects of the arrangement is to secure the necessary increases in time of peace so that the regular expeditionary force will be complete and intact before war comes. The reorganization of the expeditionary force in the presence of the enemy will be impracticable in any event. Under such circumstances the only feasible way to provide new units without completely disorganizing the units at the front would be to organize U.S. Volunteers under a method similar to that proposed in the du Pont bill. To organize new Regular regiments at the base and attempt to fill their original vacancies by the lineal promotion of officers already engaged in some distant theater of war would be entirely impracticable, even if no interarm transfers were involved.

WHY THE COAST ARTILLERY WAS NOT INCLUDED.

A number of the advocates of the General Staff plan have expressed surprise that the Coast Artillery was not included with the three arms of the mobile Army. This exception was due to the fact, as stated above, that the committee did not consider itself called upon to deal with the problem of promotion except in so far as it affected the broader problem of tactical organization. The Coast Artillery was already fully developed and organized with the view of performing its proper war function. The mobile Army was not so organized, and a practical settlement of the promotion question was a necessary preliminary to securing that organization. The committee therefore proposed to apply the promotion adjustment where it was obviously necessary, and refrained from recommending it where it was not necessary.

PROMOTION BY LENGTH OF SERVICE PLAN.

Among those officers who have not fully accepted the General Staff promotion adjustment are some who prefer a solution of the problem on the basis of promotion for length of service. These officers recognize the necessity for some principle of equity in the relations between the three arms, but seek their solution in the proposition that an officer should automatically become a first lieutenant in, say, six years; a captain in, say, fifteen years; a major in, say, twenty-four years; a lieutenant colonel in, say, thirty years, and a colonel in, say, thirty-five years. This seems at first glance to be a most attractive solution of our difficulties, but unfortunately it is quite inapplicable to the actual arrangement of our several lineal lists. If the Army had been of uniform strength for the past thirty years, and if the annual number of admissions to the grade of second lieutenant had been practically constant, there would be a gradual annual reduction in the number of each year's class remaining on the active list, and ordinary promotion would tend to approximate to the principle of a given grade for a given length of service. But with each sudden increase of the Army one or more arms have taken in a big hump of new subalterns of about the same age, and an examination of the lists will show that under the conditions actually existing promotion by length of service would lead to absurdity. For example, let us consider the effect of the expansion of 1898 and 1901 upon the Infantry, and suppose that all officers of thirty-five years' commissioned service are to become colonels. How many colonels of Infantry will there be thirty-five years after the reorganization of 1901? An examination of the Infantry list shows that there are now 637 Infantry officers who will not retire for age until after March 1, 1936, and who on that date will have had more than thirty-five years of commissioned service. Casualties will, of course, reduce this number, but if the casualties should reach fifty per cent, we would still have ten colonels for each regiment of Infantry. This would mean that five of the company commanders in each regiment would have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel. A further examination of the list shows 279 Cavalrymen eligible for the grade of colonel on the same date, and no doubt a similar condition would exist in the other arms.

To think that Congress would assent to such an arrangement is, of course, absurd. But we may pause enough longer, however, to observe that such an arrangement would have a most disastrous effect upon the efficiency of the Army even if it were feasible. We are not ready perhaps for a stimulation of efficiency through the elimination of inactive and inefficient officers, but to go to the opposite extreme and adopt the principle of high rank for mere length of service, without reference to kind or quality or the requirements of the tactical organization, can hardly commend itself to any thoughtful student of our military system. It would tend to neutralize all of the benefits to be expected from a better tactical organization and training.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it may be said:

1. That the General Staff plan of promotion adjustment is based upon a general survey of all of the facts of our military problem.
2. That it is the only simple and practicable solution of the problem heretofore proposed.
3. That it is well adapted to its professed object of preparing the way for a systematic development of the whole mobile Army without prejudice to the efficiency or legitimate interests of any part of the Army.
4. That it will not have an injurious effect upon the Field Artillery, but on the contrary furnishes the only practicable means of preparing that arm for expansion without serious injury to its efficiency for many years to come.

THE FUTURE IN THE BALKANS.

Out of the Balkan hurly-burly there do not seem to have emerged very good prospects of permanent peace. Already Turkey is ready to attack Bulgaria again, now that the former alliance of her enemies has been ruptured, and one may well agree with the belief of the London Saturday Review that one of the most dangerous suggestions relative to the future administration of Macedonia was that of an autonomous Thrace and Macedonia. The perilous experiment of an independent Albania should be enough to warn the Powers of the danger of setting up any more independent principalities. The danger in the Balkans of these small political bodies is that they are always desirous of occupying a larger field, of expanding. If the same kind of people occupied Switzerland it is not unlikely that they would covet some of Italy or the lower parts of Germany. The independence bestowed gradually upon Bulgaria has been credited by some students of Balkan politics with having brought on the recent war, and it has been said that if Bulgaria had not become puffed up and desirous of making a great power of herself by acquiring the larger part of Macedonia and the old territory of Turkey in Europe the latest conflict might never have occurred. Religious animosity toward the Turk was a happy veil with which she could cloak her designs upon Turkish territory and her desire for a predominant position in the Balkan peninsula. It was not until her own Christian neighbors became alarmed that the real motive behind her activity became disclosed to the coldly analytical eye of European statesmen. Then religious affiliations were tossed to the winds, the Federation fell apart, and Turkey stood aside while the allies pummeled one another.

"If Macedonia shall be erected into an independent entity, there is likelihood of the people being exposed to a continuance of the horrors from which the Turco-Balkan war was supposed to have delivered them." This prophecy of the Review shows upon how unsubstantial a basis stands the whole Balkan administrative fabric and how an autonomous Macedonia may simply mean a repetition of the intrigues of the last thirty years and the recrudescence of marauding bands and mutual throat-cutting. If anything lasting could be looked for in the statesmanship of the Greeks or the Serbians, the outlook might not be so gloomy, but their recent displays of political "sagacity" have not been such as to warrant a hopeful forecast. If the concert of the Powers shall allow Macedonia to become a more fruitful field of trouble in the future than it has been since the treaty of Berlin following the Turco-Russian war in the seventies, it will have only itself to blame for whatever of bloodshed shall ensue.

The re-entry of Turkey upon the scene and the waving of the treaty of London in her face by Premier Asquith of Great Britain inspires one to inquire whether it is not absurd to talk of Turkey as if she had committed any breach of faith worse than that of any other state; and as to atrocities, it would seem that even Turkey is better than Bulgaria has been painted by the Greeks and Serbians. Very fittingly one may ask what Turkey owes to the Powers, or, for that matter, what any Balkan state owes. A large zero would seem to indicate the total of their obligation to the big nations. All the Powers seem to have done has been to prevent each of the parties from obtaining something it particularly desired. It may be said that Turkey retained Constantinople owing to the intervention of Europe, but, as the Review points out, the Porte knows well enough that certain great Powers for their own selfish reasons would never have allowed Bulgaria to appropriate Constantinople even if she could have done it. There cannot therefore be any question of gratitude. All one can justly expect Turkey to remember is that at the beginning of the war Europe warned the allies that, whatever the result, they would not be allowed any accession of territory. But what may seem far less equitable, they actually tried to make the Turks surrender Adrianople without waiting to see it taken by force of arms.

In these circumstances it is worse than the usual cant, that does duty in such emergencies, to talk about "violating the Treaty of London." In fact, the Turks, even less than the other Balkan states, have little reason to consider the feelings of Europe. One may safely assume that they will make themselves just as disagreeable as they dare and will draw just as much profit for themselves out of the Balkan imbroglio as they can. One of the reasons for the opposition of certain Powers to the Turks remaining in Adrianople is that Moslem control of that city might result in developing a strong sentiment in favor of Russian Pan Slavism, which, it is feared in some quarters, needs only a little urging to become a potent force in the Balkan peninsula, able to dictate its own terms as to what disposition shall be made not only of Adrianople, but even of Constantinople itself.

GOOD ADVICE TO "PEACE" CRUSADERS.

The outbreak of wars throughout the world in the last few months in spite of the most active peace propaganda that the world had perhaps ever before seen has inspired the Boston Transcript to deliver this warning to the anti-militarists, a warning that is exceedingly timely and well conceived and phrased:

"The military present and the military prospect should set the advocates of arbitration thinking about new ways and means for minimizing resort to arms. While they are pondering their plans it would be well for them to consider whether the methods of their peace propaganda have always been well adapted to their purpose. Not all peace advocates are intemperate in their language; but these of them who call soldiers 'butchers' or 'feathered barbarians,' and are fond of repeating that there is no peace that is a bad peace, lay themselves open to the charge of becoming as fanatical in one direction as the sword-rattling militarists are in another.

"Nor is the recourse to statistics as effective as those who appeal to the head deem it. Statistics demonstrate that the freer nations, those least prone to 'revolutionary protests,' pay the heaviest charges for soldiers and ships. Great Britain and the United States expend far larger sums for far smaller armies than Germany. Being free and hating conscription they hire men to become soldiers, and they man their navies in the same way. It is in the less progressive countries that we find mighty hosts maintained at a cost with which it is vain for free America and free Great Britain to compete. If the appeal for peace is to be effective it must be made

with a clear appreciation that the human heart is its objective quite as much as the human head."

While it is true that not all "peace" advocates are intemperate in their language, the unfortunate thing about it is that those who are not cut a very small figure in the daily output of peace twaddle called out by endowments that seem to offer a premium for the production of sentimental balderdash. It is the noisy Jordans and Carnegies that get the ears of the public even if they do not reach their minds. In these days when much so-called progress is simply another form of hysteria, the loud thumping of the cymbals may be more effective in working temporary changes than the silent efforts to reach the thought and consciences of men. This is the day of public emotions; the day when the masses from morning till dewy eve are asked to sup upon horrors or scandals until their nerves are fretted to a frazzle; the day of large-type appeals to the sensibilities of newspaper readers; the day when the highest reward many an editor seeks is a tear or a shudder. Into this highly wrought condition, the bewildering din made by the anti-militarists fits with a nicety that seems destined to bring great results, but as the real lasting changes in human nature depend on other forces for their production, the Transcript sees the ultimate futility of the present crusade and, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for years has sought to do, wisely aims to divert this wasted energy into more effective channels.

The decision of the Carnegie Endowment Peace Fund management to have an international commission investigate the atrocities alleged to have been committed in the Balkans during the recent war and to give the world an unbiased statement will commend itself to all lovers of historical truth. There has been set afloat such a mass of accusations and counter-accusations that it will be a distinct contribution to historical accuracy if this committee shall be able to sift out the true from the false. This is a work that the fund can do that will reflect more credit upon it than have its ill-balanced fulminations against war preparedness. The London Saturday Review laments the dearth of accurate information regarding the former Allies. "One thing alone we may safely assume," it says, "and that is that horrible barbarities have been practiced on all sides, though not to the extent stated. Indeed, certain persons of repute alleged to have been massacred are now known to be alive and well. We may safely accept the general charges of inhumanity proffered by the different parties against one another, but we should be unwise to credit particular instances."

In thus studying the phases of racial hatred through which this war has passed, it is to be hoped that this investigating committee of the fund will not lose sight of one important detail and that is, that there has been one great European war of recent date, the causes of which were to be found, not in the machinations of manufacturers of war supplies or the schemes of financial leaders using the people of the Balkans as pawns, but in the very passions, animosities and ambitions of the people themselves, as is the rule in case of modern wars, in the desire of the different races to be revenged upon their neighbors and to assume other political positions in that region than circumstances had previously made necessary. If this committee shall find all that, which it cannot help finding unless it willfully shuts its eyes, and shall make its report in complete sincerity, it ought to do much to brush aside the hypocrisy that has affected the attitude of certain "peace" reformers that have been wont to picture the masses of this country and of that as sheep driven into war by the merciless cunning of unprincipled statesmen or heartless financiers, and as ready to live in continued peace with their neighbors if they were not forced into conflict by influences outside of their own natures.

A REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE PROTEST.

U.S. Revenue Cutter Unalga,
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 18, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to Senate Bill 2337, creating a coast guard of the United States by merging the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service and the U.S. Life-saving Service, I wish to make a few comments. While it is unquestionably a good thing in the interests of economy and efficiency to merge these two Services, yet it seems to me that the name Coast Guard for this merger is a misnomer. For is not the Coast Artillery of the United States more of a coast guard than these two united Services? And are not the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets of our Navy more of a coast guard than the combination effected?

Again, why is it necessary to drop the name of Revenue Cutter Service in order to form this new bureau of the Treasury Department? The Revenue Cutter Service is as old as the Government itself; it is well known to all of our people, and especially so to those on the seaboard; it has stood as an integral part of the great Treasury Department of the United States for more than 120 years as the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, being designated for a short time only as the Revenue Marine. To change its name now to the U.S. Coast Guard, after it has become so well known to our people, seems to me as foolish as to change the title of the Navy to "The U.S. Marine Police," or to change the title of the Army to "The U.S. Land Police." I submit that this change of name from that old and honorable title of U.S. Revenue Cutter Service to the mean, insignificant and contemptible name of Coast Guard is a grading down in title that has neither rhyme nor reason in it.

The term Coast Guard in nearly all foreign countries applies to an aggregation of squads of men under a sub-officer of about the grade of corporal or sergeant stationed on land at different points along the coast for the purpose of preventing fraudulent landing of smuggled goods. These squads of men do not even rise to the dignity of a company, and I protest that with the various responsible duties assigned to the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service to perform that its title should not be graded down to that ignoble extent such as to confuse this energetic, active and busy fleet of U.S. revenue cutters with those Falstaff's brigades of preventive men which are to be found on the coasts of foreign countries. This name Coast Guard is un-American, and it in no sense expresses what the Revenue Cutter Service is or what these two combined Services will become under this merger.

Again, Senate Bill 2337 gives to the U.S. Life-saving Service in this merger all the advantages of the union; the Revenue Cutter Service gets practically nothing. Every benefit given the Revenue Cutter Service under the terms of this bill could just as easily be secured by

separate legislation in the name of the Revenue Cutter Service alone. I protest that this bill as at present framed is an attempt on the part of the U.S. Life-saving Service to ride to prosperity on our backs, and such being the case should call for a vigorous protest on the part of every officer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

R. O. CRISP, Captain, U.S.R.C.S.

AN AUXILIARY DEFENSE OF OUR COASTS.

Bogota, N.J., Aug. 18, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Some months ago I saw a news item stating that the British Admiralty had designed a motor boat drawing only four feet of water which would be a pleasure vessel until war threatened and could then, in a few hours, be converted into a torpedo boat.

This item suggested a means of partial defense of such parts of our coasts as are not now defended by fortifications. Limiting the draft to four feet is to allow these boats to escape from torpedo boats which could cross the channel. For our coast the limit of draft could be raised to six feet, as vessels which would cross the Atlantic would draw more.

I read in the New York Tribune yesterday the plan of the German Emperor to add to the navy yearly three battleships carrying 15-inch guns. Perhaps this will not be done, but we must admit that the German navy is being increased three times as fast as ours, and that, owing to the great extent of seabords and islands which our Navy has to protect, probably our whole fighting fleet could not be concentrated to meet that of Germany.

Germany has a naval reserve of magnificent, fast steamships, fully officered and manned, ready for immediate war service. The Emperor is apparently designed for transportation of troops and can carry an army corps. These ships can, in one week's time, transport an army of 150,000 men to the coast of Maine. All along that coast are deep water harbors without defense. If the German navy could hold our Atlantic Fleet in check, what would, to-day, prevent the landing of such an army?

Experience in the Civil War shows you how inadequate a hastily collected Militia force would be to check the march of so large an army of regulars after it was once established on shore. From Portland to Washington our cities have no fortifications on their inland sides.

Many of us hope that Congress will enact some measure organizing a marine coast defense, but such legislation requires time, and the Japanese-Russian war showed how suddenly a prepared nation can strike a telling blow against one which does not anticipate war.

I suggest, therefore, that patriotic yachtsmen and other men of means combine to form a Volunteer Torpedo Boat Association.

1. That the Navy Department be requested to have the Bureau of Construction prepare plans of motor yachts of several sizes, the largest to draw six feet of water, which can, in one day or less, be converted into torpedo boats; the plans to show such details as would enable any yacht builder to alter a motor boat of proper size to meet the requirements.

2. That when such boats are built or altered the Department provide a torpedo outfit and at least one standard Navy torpedo for each boat. These are to be stored in government depots conveniently situated. If the Department design the larger boats to carry one-pounder or machine guns, such guns also to be provided and kept in readiness for immediate instalment.

3. That the owner and crew of each boat sign an agreement to serve in such boat in time of war wherever ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, and the owners also agree to come with their boats to Newport, R.I., for one week of each summer for instruction in the Navy Torpedo School and to practice maneuvering their boats in torpedo warfare under some naval officer detailed for that purpose.

4. All expenses of the association to be defrayed by the owners until they are called into government service because of impending war. Then the boats shall be operated as if owned by the Government, and officers and men taken into the Navy. The owners to have the rank of lieutenant, the masters the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and the engineers the rank of ensign.

5. When a sufficient number of men decide to build or alter motor boats in accord with government designs they will meet and organize. Thereafter members will be admitted by election as in ordinary yacht clubs. Uniforms, association flag and special ensign (if desired) should be approved by the Department. Perhaps the Secretary of the Navy or the Assistant Secretary should be ex-officio an officer of the association.

I hope that this crude presentation of my suggestion will appeal to the numerous class of patriotic men of means in this country—men always willing to follow the flag when the country needs them, but who do not care to serve in times of peace.

IRA HARRIS.

NAVAL RESERVE PLAN APPROVED.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has written a letter to Captain Harris, approving the proposed organization of a national naval reserve, naval auxiliary and marine and coast defense forces.

"The formation of a national naval reserve," says Mr. Roosevelt, "is advisable, and the natural source from which to recruit skilled officers and men to man reserve ships in time of war is from merchant marine of the United States, including the watermen of the rivers and harbors and the civilian officers and the crews employed on Government vessels. The Navy Department approves your efforts to interest the merchant officers and men and others in the proposed plan to create national naval reserves, but it cannot promise anything until such legislation authorizing its establishment is passed by Congress.

"The Navy Department is of the opinion that the Naval Reserve and the Naval Militia should be distinct organizations; that ex-officers and men of the Naval Militia and of the proposed national naval reserve should, in time of war or when war is threatened, be drawn upon to complete the complements of the active fighting ships; that the members of the Naval Militia and of the proposed national naval reserve that have not had previous active naval service be drawn upon to man the reserve ships and auxiliary fleet; that the national naval reserve and auxiliary service should be managed by the Navy Department directly and not by a joint board; that the harbor defense organization so far as re-

lates to the Navy should be under the Navy Department."

OLD FORT BOWIE CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The letter of Lieut. N. P. Morrow, 4th F.A., U.S.A., appearing in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, will surely, it is hoped, cause the proper authorities of the War Department to look after this old cemetery, now that attention is called to its condition. Our Government has been so very liberal in sparing no expense to bring back from our most distant islands the bodies of the humblest of its servants who have perished there "in the line of duty," whether from wounds or disease, that it must certainly be ready and willing to expend now what may be necessary to restore to proper condition this little, neglected spot. Sometimes it almost seems to the survivors of our Indian campaigns in the West as if the great hardships and dangers to which they were exposed had been more readily forgotten by the people of the country than the deeds of the men who took part in the Civil War or the Spanish War. Let us not, because their numbers were fewer than those engaged in these civilized wars, nor because they were "only Regulars," forget now in any of their "resting places" those who fought in the West. We maintain a cemetery at the City of Mexico to care for our soldiers who fell there in that war. Yet old Fort Bowie is only a few miles from one of our great transcontinental routes, the Southern Pacific Railroad.

COMRADE.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

The National Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, closed on Aug. 23. The National Matches opened there on Aug. 25, to continue until Aug. 29, and these are to be followed by the International Matches, Sept. 1 to 9, inclusive. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., is in charge of these interesting matches and is assisted by a large corps of experts from the Army and National Guard. Scores of the opening days of the National Rifle Association Matches were published on page 1595, our issue of Aug. 23. The remaining scores of the National Rifle Association Matches follow below:

ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM MATCH.

No.	Team.	600 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.	Prize.
1.	U.S. Cavalry.				
	Feiss, Albert, 1st Sgt.	50	46	96	
	Haggerty, Charles, 1st Sgt.	47	41	88	
	Sampson, E. E., Sgt.	48	48	96	
	Crown, J. R., Sgt.	49	47	96	
	Thomas, J. M., Corpl.	47	47	94	
	Robinson, C. R., Corpl.	49	49	98	
	Team totals	290	281	571	\$60.00

The winning team is awarded the Enlisted Men's Trophy, and each member of the team gets a medal.

2.	Massachusetts, Team No. 1.	284	281	565	\$50.00
3.	U.S.M.C., Team No. 1.	287	273	560	37.50
4.	Maryland, Team No. 1.	282	277	559	25.00
5.	Oregon, Team No. 1.	276	282	558	22.50
6.	U.S. Infantry, Team No. 1.	287	271	558	20.00
7.	U.S. Navy, Team No. 1.	280	277	557	15.00
8.	Pennsylvania, Team No. 2.	279	275	554	15.00
9.	Indiana, Team No. 1.	282	271	553	10.00
10.	West Virginia, Team No. 1.	283	270	553	
11.	U.S.M.C., Team No. 2.	281	270	551	
12.	Colorado, Team No. 1.	281	268	549	
13.	North Dakota, Team No. 1.	273	265	538	
14.	New Jersey, Team No. 1.	273	267	540	
15.	Massachusetts, Team No. 2.	276	267	543	
16.	Iowa, Team No. 1.	275	267	542	
17.	U.S.M.C., Team No. 4.	278	264	542	
18.	Oregon, Team No. 2.	272	269	541	
19.	Washington, Team No. 1.	276	265	541	
20.	District of Columbia, Team No. 1.	278	263	541	
21.	Illinois, Team No. 1.	280	264	544	
22.	California, Team No. 1.	276	267	543	
23.	U.S.M.C., Team No. 3.	278	265	543	
24.	Ohio, Team No. 1.	268	261	529	
25.	Arizona, Team No. 1.	265	263	528	
26.	Hawaiian Territory, Team No. 1.	267	261	528	
27.	Ohio, Team No. 2.	277	243	520	
28.	Pennsylvania, Team No. 1.	264	249	513	
29.	Connecticut, Team No. 1.	257	255	512	
30.	Maryland, Team No. 2.	270	237	507	
31.	Montana, Team No. 1.	266	236	502	
32.	Mississippi, Team No. 1.	259	237	496	
33.	New Mexico, Team No. 1.	248	238	486	
34.	North Dakota, Team No. 2.	256	178	434	

Won in 1911 by team representing U.S. Navy, with score 552; won in 1912 by team representing Massachusetts, with score 549.

SURPRISE FIRE MATCH.

There were 399 entries; we give scores of first 15:

No.	Name and Organization.	Yds.	Prize.
1.	Sears, R., 2d Lieut., U.S. Inf.	50	\$30.00
2.	Loughlin, J. F., Pvt., 6th Mass.	50	25.00
3.	Newbold, R. S., Sergt., Engrs., Pa.	50	20.00
4.	Ridings, S. D., Capt., 4th Texas.	50	18.00
5.	Varner, J. W., Sergt., 54th Iowa.	50	16.00
6.	Romeyn, C. A., Capt., U.S. Cav.	50	13.00
7.	Denney, A. D., Ensign, U.S.N.	50	13.00
8.	Linderfelt, T. C., 1st Lieut., 2d Colo.	50	9.66
9.	Smith, A. Cook, 1st Cav., Colo.	50	9.66
10.	Waller, L. W. T., Jr., 1st Lieut.	50	9.00
11.	Thomas, J. M., Corpl., 3d U.S. Cav.	50	9.00
12.	Reifsnider, L. F., Ensign, U.S.N.	50	9.00
13.	Pearson, H. F., Sergt., C.A.R., Ore.	50	8.00
14.	Gettys, C. M., Sergt., 3d Wyo.	50	8.00

MEMBERS' MATCH.

There were 295 entries; we give scores of first 32.

No.	Name and Organization.	600 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Prize.
1.	Dabney, W., Capt., U.S. Inf.	50	50	\$25.00
2.	Spratt, W. T., Capt., 5th Ga.	50	50	20.00
3.	Parker, J. E., Capt., 3d Wyo.	49	49	15.00
4.	Bishop, L. C., Capt., 3d Wyo.	49	49	12.50
5.	Cole, B. F., Capt., 1st W. Va.	49	49	12.50
6.	Beil, V. K., 1st Lieut., U.S. Cav.	49	49	12.00
7.	Spooner, L. H., Sen., Naval Mil., Ore.	48	48	10.00
8.	Duff, C. G., Capt., 3d Texas.	48	48	10.00
9.	Preussner, D., 2d Lieut., 53d Iowa.	48	48	10.00
10.	Stoudenheimer, C. R., Sergt., 8th Ohio.	48	48	8.50
11.	Mortensen, A. C., Sergt., 1st Ariz.	48	48	8.50
12.	Semon, J. C., Capt., 5th Ohio.	48	48	8.00
13.	Giffen, R. C., Lieut., U.S.N.	48	48	8.00
14.	King, J. F., C.G.M., U.S.N.	48	48	7.00
15.	Allen, R. H., Capt., U.S. Inf.	48	48	7.00
16.	Martin, C. K., Ensign, U.S.N.	48	48	7.00
17.	Clopton, W. H., Jr., Capt., U.S. Cav.	48	48	7.00
18.	Doyle, T. N., 1st Lieut., 6th Mass.	48	48	7.00
19.	Hawley, H., 1st Lieut., U.S. Inf.	48	48	7.00
20.	Eddy, E. W., Capt., 8th Ohio.	48	48	7.00
21.	Edmundson, J. K., Capt., Cav., Texas.	48	48	7.00
22.	Chase, W. G., 1st Sergt., 1st Cav., Colo.	48	48	7.00
23.	Allen, F. W., Capt., C.A.C., Mass.	47	47	6.00
24.	Test, C. L., Capt., 2d Texas.	47	47	6.00
25.	Bedoski, J., El., 1st Cl., U.S.N.	47	47	6.00
26.	Toothaker, C. H., Pvt., 1st Colo.	47	47	6.00

27.	Eaton, G., 2d Lieut., 54th Iowa.	47	47	6.00
28.	Davis, E. E., 2d Lieut., 2d W. Va.	47	47	6.00
29.	Ewell, G. W., 1st Lieut., 3d U.S. Inf.	47	47	6.00
30.	Daniels, F. R., 2d Lieut., 2d Mass.	47	47	6.00
31.	Hank, F. C., Sergt., 3d Wyo.	47	47	6.00
32.	Sharples, J. L., Cox., U.S.N.	47	47	6.00

The winner is awarded a gold medal in addition to the cash prize.

CHAMPIONSHIP COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

No.	Team.	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.	Prize.
1.	Company A, 1st Infantry, W. Va.				
	Berry, J. C., Lieut.	50	49	99	
	Brown, T. G., Sergt.	46	47	93	
	Jones, L. H., Sergt.	48	49	97	
	Skidmore, E. H., Sergt.	44	47	91	
	Team totals	188	192	380	\$50.00

A medal to each member of this team.

2.	Company C, 1st Corps Cadets, Mass.				
	Conant, R. R., Sergt.	47	46	93	
	Capper, F. W., Pvt.	46	43	89	
	Carver, E. P., Pvt.	48	41	89	
	Steward, J. S., Pvt.	46	49	95	
	Team totals	187	179	366	\$37.40

A medal to each member of this team.

3.	Company K, 1st Infantry, D.C.				
	Schmidt, A. G., Sergt.	48	47	95	
	Gerber, E. H., Sergt.	45	45	90	
	Schriver, J. D., Sergt.	43	46	89	
	Kahrs, F., Sergt.	44	47	91	
	Team totals	180	185	365	\$25.00

A medal to each member of this team.

4.	4th Company, C.A.R.C., Ore.	180	183	363	\$22.60
5.	Company H, 1st Inf., W. Va.	177	186	363	15.00
6.	Company I, 2d Inf., Wash.	177	186	363	15.00
7.	1st Inf., Mo.; 9. F. 2d Inf., W. Va.; 10. D. 2d Inf., Conn.; 11. B. 3d Inf., Ore.; 12. E. 2d Inf., Mont.; 13. K. 1st Inf., N.D.; 14. F. 1st Inf., Hawaii; 15. D. 1st Inf., Ariz.; 16. C. 1st Squadron Cavalry, Colo.; 17. F. 2d Inf., Mont.; 18. D. 2d Inf., Ala.; 19. C. 1st Inf., N.D.; 20. F. 1st Battalion Inf., Ohio.				

Won in 1911 by Company L, 1st West Virginia Infantry; won in 1912 by Company K, 1st Infantry, District of Columbia.

MARINE CORPS MATCH.

There were 599 entries; we give scores of first 32.

Name and Organization.	600 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.	Prize.
Hessian, J. W., N.R.A.	97	98	195	\$30
Loring, C. B., Corp., U.S.M.C.	100	95	195	25
Lang, E. A., Corp., 10th Pa.	95	98	193	20
Kean, F. H., Sergt., 5th Mass.	98	95	193	18
Snow, J. E., Corp., U.S.M.C.	97	95	192	16
Lee, W. A., Ensign, U.S.N.	95	96	191	14
Crown, J. R., Sergt., 1st U.S. Cav.	95	96	191	12
Allen, R. H., Capt., U.S. Inf.	95	96	191	12
Snyder, O. F., 1st Lieut., U.S. Inf.	97	94	191	12
Colburn, 1st Lt., C.A.R.C., Wash.	98	93	191	11
McRee, J. L., 1st Sergt., 1st Ariz.	96	94	190	11
Emerson, E. H., Capt., 6th Ohio.	96	94	190	11
Brown, T. G., Sergt., 1st W. Va.	97	93	190	10
Lawless, J. T., Sergt., 5th Mass.	94	95	189	10
Thompson, A. J., Pvt., 16th Pa.	94	95	189	10
Giffen, R. C., Lieut., U.S.N.	95	94	189	10
Moore, J. W., Capt., M.C., Tenn.	95	94	189	9
Miller, E., Capt., Ohio.	96	93	189	9
Eddy, E. W., Capt., 8th Ohio.	96	93	189	9
Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., 5th Mass.	97	92	189	9
Wolf, P. A., Major, U.S. Inf.	97	92	189	9
Dortch, I. F., Lieut., U.S.N.	97	92	189	9
Casey, K. K. V., Capt. & Adj., 2d Pa.	97	92	189	9
Smoot, L. C., 1st Lieut., 2d Texas.	98	91	189	8
Sweeting, E. W., Art., 16th Pa.	98	91	189	8
Cole, B. F., Capt., 1st W. Va.	94	94	188	8
Doyle, T. W., 1st Lieut., 6th Mass.	94	94	188	8
Wolford, J. H., 1st Sgt., C.A.R.C., Ore.	96	92	188	8
Osburn, C. T., Lieut., U.S.N.	96	92	188	8
Stark, A. J., 1st Sergt., U.S. Inf.	96	92	188	8
Pearson, J. A., 1st Lieut., U.S. Cav.	97	91	188	8
Semon, J. C., Capt., 5th Ohio.	97	91	188	8

Won in 1911 by 1st Lieut. H. E. Simon, 1st Ohio, with score 195; won in 1912 by Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, with score 194.

The winner is awarded the Marine Corps Cup, to be held for one year; a gold medal and cash. The second man is awarded a silver medal and cash. The third man is awarded a bronze medal and cash.

LEECH CUP MATCH.

There were 517 entries; we give scores of first 27.

No.	Name and Organization.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
*1.	Chesley, G. W., Win. R. & G. Club.	35	35	35	105
12.	Spratt, W. T., Capt., 5th Ga.	35	35	35	105
3.	White, C. H., 1st Sergt., 3d Ore.	35	35	35	105
4.	Robinson, C. R., Sergt., 15th U.S. Cav.	35	35	35	105
5.	Fluharty, M. F., Q.M. Sgt., 1st W. Va.	34	35	35	104
6.	Pearson, H. F., Sergt., C.A.R., Ore.	34	35	35	104
7.	Kean, F. H., Sergt., 5th Mass.	35	34	35	104
8.	Miller, C. F., Read, R. A., Pa.	35	35	34	104
9.	Wolford, J. H., 1st Sergt., C.A.R., Ore.	35	35	34	104
10.	Daniels, F. R., 2d Lieut., 2d Mass.	35	35	34	104
11.	Skys, de Roy, 1st Md.	33	35	35	103
12.	Bloor, A. W., Major, 2d Tex.	33	35	35	103
13.	McMurray, C. M., 2d Lieut., U.S. Inf.	34	34	35	103
14.	Post, F. O., Capt., Sub. Div. Texas.	34	34	35	103
15.	Kayser, C. O. H., Sergt., Ord. D., N.J.	35	33	35	103
16.	Drum, A. B., 1st Lieut., U.S.M.C.	34	35	34	103
17.	Gemmill, F. R.Q.M. Sergt., 4th Md.	34	35	34	103
18.	Klinge, J. P., Sergt. Major, 3d Wis.	34	35	34	103
19.	Waller, L. W. T., Jr., 1st Lt., U.S.M.C.	34	35	34	103
20.	Farquharson, A., Sergt., U.S.M.C.	34	35	34	103
21.	Piper, E. B., Corp., U.S.M.C.	35	34	34	103
22.	Starr, T. A., 1st Sergt., 2d Wash.	35	34	34	103
23.	Wheeler, W. F., Major, 2d Ga.	35	34	34	103
24.	Eddy, E. W., Capt., 8th Ohio.	35	34	34	103
25.	Bowdye, G. H., Lieut., U.S.N.	35	34	34	103
26.	Spencer, W. H., Sergt., 1st Mo.	35	34	34	103
27.	Moore, R. B., Corp., U.S.M.C.	35	34	34	103

Prizes ranged from \$30 first, to \$8, twenty-seventh. * down to \$3 for 129th.

* Made 13 additional consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards.

* Made 6 additional consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards.

Won in 1910 by Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U.S. Engrs., with score 105, and 23 bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards; in 1911 by Lieut. S. W. Anding, U.S. Inf., with score 103; in 1912 by Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts, with score 104.

The winner is awarded the Leech Cup, to be held for one year, a gold medal and cash. The second man is awarded a silver medal and cash. The third man is awarded a bronze medal and cash. The fourth man is awarded a prism binocular, presented by Warner and Swasey, and cash.

With the conclusion of the 1,000-yard stage at Camp Perry on Aug. 23 the Herrick Trophy match, under the direction of the National Rifle Association, went to the Iowa team, with a score of 1,727. The Usterwassers were second, with 1,726, but as the team was not made up of Service men second prize went to the Massachusetts

1909 by Mdsn. Andrew D. Denney, U.S.N.; in 1910 by Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U.S.M.C.; in 1911 by Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U.S.M.C.; in 1912 by Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Mass. Inf.

THE EVANS SKIRMISH MATCH.

In the Evans Service Skirmish Match there were ten entries. The semi-finals first run was won by Oregon first team from Alagama in the fifth halt; second run by Oklahoma from Oregon second team in the fifth halt. The finals third run was won by Oklahoma from Oregon first team in the sixth halt; fourth run by Alabama from Oregon second team in the sixth halt. Final standing: 1, Oklahoma, \$56; 2, Oregon, team No. 1, \$40; 3, Alabama, \$24. The winning team is awarded the Evans Silver Cup, presented by Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., executive officer, National Matches. Won in 1911 by a team representing the U.S. Infantry; in 1912 by a team representing the U.S. Marine Corps.

(Continued on page 1618.)

NO ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Official announcement was made by the Army Athletic Council at West Point on Thursday afternoon that there would be no Army-Navy football game this year. The Army will play the Carlisle Indian School instead of the Navy, at West Point on Nov. 29.

"The Army Athletic Council regrets to state," reads the announcement, "that after making every effort it has been unable to agree with the Naval Athletic Council upon the location for this year's football game between the Military and Naval Academies. While the Army Council gratefully appreciates the fact that the University of Pennsylvania has extended itself to the limit in providing accommodations, the demands made upon the Army Athletic Council have assumed proportions that make the playing of the game upon Franklin Field impossible from an Army point of view.

"In the search for a location where the game would assume the aspect of a truly national event the Army suggested the Polo Ground, in New York. This proposition did not meet with the approval of the Navy authorities, however. The Army authorities, feeling that since the game could not be given this national aspect anywhere else, preferred that it be returned to where it was originally played, upon home grounds.

"It was only after the Navy authorities failed to agree to play upon the Polo Ground, at West Point or Annapolis that the Army Council found itself compelled to turn to the only other government institution for a game that would prove a fitting climax to the Army's football schedule. The Army's opponent in this year's championship game will be the team from the Carlisle Indian School. The game will be played at West Point on the 29th of November."

From Washington, Aug. 29, our correspondent reports that "Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Acting Secretary of War Breckinridge will shortly confer regarding the best method of saving the annual Army-Navy football game from being abandoned because of the apparent impossibility of the athletic organizations of the two institutions deciding upon a 'neutral ground' for the match. Both Secretaries are determined that the game shall take place this fall as usual, but it is doubtful where the contest will be staged. Secretary Daniels favors Franklin Field, Philadelphia, the scene of other games, but Acting Secretary Breckinridge considers that it would be better for the Service eleven to play at American League Park in Washington, despite the extra expense which the trip would entail upon the West Point team and the cadets. The active interest shown in the game by the heads of both Departments seems to indicate that the game will be played as usual on the Saturday after Thanksgiving, only the location of the contest being in doubt. Franklin Field, American League Park and the Polo Grounds in New York are the three favored locations, and one of these will almost certainly be selected at the conference of the Department heads."

News of the above announcement was received with dismay at the Naval Academy. It had been regarded as practically certain that the game would be played somewhere, and in the absence of receipt of official notification that there will be no further conferences in regard to the matter Naval Academy authorities refused to regard it as settled.

At Annapolis both Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield and Lieut. Roger Williams, the representatives of the Naval Academy in the conference for arranging the details of the game, are absent on leave, but Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, the head coach of the team, stated that he was amazed by the report, as the date of Nov. 29 had been agreed upon definitely for the game subject to the selection of a place. He was astonished that the Army representatives should break off negotiations without giving due notice. New steps may be taken at once to reach a definite understanding. The Navy prefers Franklin Field to any other place, but, it is stated, is prepared to make concessions in order to save the game.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, aid to the Secretary of the Navy, was detached Aug. 23 from this duty and ordered to command the new destroyer Aylwin at Philadelphia. He has been relieved as aid by Lieut. Comdr. Needham Lee Jones, senior assistant to the Aid for Operations. Lieutenant Commander Jones will continue to perform the duties of Aid for Operations until the return of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske at the end of August, when he will assume his new duties with the Secretary of the Navy. Lieutenant Commander Jones has had exceptional opportunities to fit himself for the duty of aid. He was one of the staff signal officers of Rear Admiral Sampson on board the New York during the Spanish-American War; he held the Navy and world's record with a 12-inch turret on the Ohio in 1906, and received a commendatory letter from the Department as ordnance officer of the Louisiana in 1909 for the high standing of that vessel in target practice. He has served afloat on the staffs of Rear Admiral Brownson in Asiatic waters; Rear Admiral Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet in 1911; had charge of the preparation of the Navy Regulations, 1909, and Navy Cipher Codes, while in the Bureau of Navigation, and of the 1913 edition of Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions while in the Division of Operations. Mr. Jones has handled the inter-departmental, Congressional, General Board and War College mail during the last year. The Secretary of the Navy considers himself very fortunate in being able to secure the services of such an officer, while at the same time he greatly regrets having to lose the services of Lieutenant Commander

Palmer, upon whom it is incumbent to render the sea service required in his grade. He was ordnance officer of the battleship Vermont when that vessel won the gunnery trophy in 1908. His brilliant work in gunnery won for him the position of Director of Target Practice in 1909, and he was assigned to additional duty as naval aid to President Taft. He became naval aid to the Secretary in 1912, and was continued in this capacity under Secretary Daniels, who holds him in the highest esteem. "It is a matter of keen regret to me that our paths must diverge," he said, "but I recognize that it is his duty to go to sea. He is one of the ablest men in the Navy, and I predict for him a brilliant career." As a well deserved tribute to Mr. Palmer's ability the Secretary personally placed upon his report of fitness the following remarks: "He has been selected for special service on land and sea calling for ability and judgment of high order. In every position he has displayed qualities that show him to be fitted for the most important duties. He is judicial, tactful and able."

There was mortar practice at Fort Totten, N.Y., this week, and Col. Adelbert Cronkhite issued a warning on Tuesday, so that the householders within shock range might keep their windows open and their ears guarded. The water area covered by the practice extends from Hewletts Point to Hart's Island on the east and from Throg's Neck to Willets Point on the west. This area during night practice is illuminated with powerful searchlights, and patrol boats are sent out to warn water craft of the danger. On Thursday morning eight 12-inch mortars at Fort Totten fired intermittently for four hours, the practice being frequently interrupted by passing vessels. The men of the 101st and 167th Companies, C.A.C., comprising the mortar command, were at their posts in Pits A and B before 8:30 o'clock. Colonel Cronkhite, Colonel White, district commander, Captains Steele and Cooper, in the battle station, watched for the course to be cleared. A few minutes after eleven Captain Brigham gave the order "Commence firing" and the mortars sent projectiles into the air at intervals of thirty seconds. Half an hour later eleven more shots rang out, completing the twenty allowed for the day record firing. The target, towed by a government tug, started from Manhasset Bay to a point opposite Throg's Neck. The range for the guns varied from 7,000 to 5,000 yards. The record firing was fairly accurate, it is reported, and Captain Brigham and Major Saratt, who was umpire, were satisfied with the showing. Night practice was to be held Friday night if the conditions were satisfactory.

Out of consideration for the thousands of veterans of the Civil War who owing to age or infirmity will not be able to attend the forty-seventh national encampment of the G.A.R. at Chattanooga in September, the program committee of the Chattanooga G.A.R. encampment association announce that they have arranged for advance publication of an edition de luxe of the official program. No advertising appears in this volume, which contains photographs of the commander-in-chief, past commanders, officers of the many organizations allied with the G.A.R., department commanders, famous generals of the war, scenes on the battlefields and a variety of other items of great historical interest. The book is a fine specimen of the engraver's and printer's art, costing nearly a dollar apiece. One copy will be furnished free of cost by the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce to every bona fide visiting veteran to the encampment. Additional copies will be sold, including postage, at the nominal rate of twenty-five cents each. It will be ready for distribution about Sept. 1, and copies will be mailed in the order that requests are received, accompanied by postal order or postage stamps to the amount of 25 cents. Address J. E. Annis, president of the Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., who is chairman of the program committee.

The New York Evening Post thus moralizes: "Anglo-German relations will suffer no harm from the disclosures contained in Count Hayashi's diary regarding the diplomatic history of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. The alliance dates from 1902. When the idea of an agreement between the two Powers on affairs in Asia was first broached by the Japanese Ambassador it was Lord Salisbury who suggested the inclusion of Germany. The Japanese government, for reasons not yet made public, objected. This bit of news will be rather embarrassing to the jingo element in Germany, by whom England's policy during the last two decades has been described as one of implacable hostility to the Empire. British statesmen supposedly lay awake nights thinking out all the possible permutations and combinations by which the Kaiser might be isolated and encompassed. Yet here was the head of the British government and the leader of the party that had always stood for imperialism and a forward policy in foreign affairs urging the inclusion of Germany in a partnership which, as events showed, was destined to exercise an extraordinary influence on the history of the last ten years. And Lord Salisbury's proposal came at a time when the Boer war was still under way and the Kaiser's telegram to Krüger was a very vivid and bitter memory."

The Palace of Peace was inaugurated at The Hague on the afternoon of Aug. 28, when the ceremony of handing the edifice over to the charge of the Dutch Foreign Minister was carried out in the great court in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina, Dowager Queen Emma and Prince Henry of the Netherlands. They were surrounded by a distinguished gathering of diplomats, representatives of peace societies and persons prominent in all the arts and sciences. Mr. Carnegie was naturally largely in evidence on the occasion and he received from the Queen of Holland the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of Orange Nassau. In his speech accepting the Palace Jonkheer Van Swinderen, the retiring Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, holding the key of the Palace, asked: "Would the edifice live up to its high-sounding name?" He then answered his own question with an emphatic "No! Not if it is taken to imply that its bell will shortly ring in the inauguration of eternal peace—two words which are always out of place except when they are inscribed over the entrance gate of a cemetery." The speaker opposed the formation of an international police to enforce

arbitration awards. He also opposed the idea of an arbitration tribunal in permanent session, but forming a sort of world government, saying: "Before a body of this description can be established a confederation of the civilized world will first be necessary." The Temple of Peace is not taken very seriously on the other side of the Atlantic, being regarded as the crochety dream of a worthy gentleman who is anxious to buy public distinction with his money. "A solemn farce," the Paris Soleil calls it. The general tone of the European newspapers in dealing with international arbitration and the abolition of war is that of bantering ridicule. "It is a Palace of Peace," says the Soleil, "without peace; it is as if churches were built without worship or worshippers, theaters without plays or audiences, prisons without trials or prisoners. It is a palace empty and objectless, a palace without inhabitants, and so to-day a mere castle in Spain."

Apocryph of the arrest of six employees of the Washington Navy Yard, charged with making bets on the races, Capt. Hilary P. Johnson, U.S.N., commandant of the yard, said: "Hundreds of the young apprentices of the yard have been brought under the baneful influences of betting on horse races through the opportunity offered by the handbooks made in the navy yard. The practice has been demoralizing and has contributed in no small way to the inefficiency of many employees." Secretary Daniels's comment was: "I am glad they were arrested and hope they will be adequately punished." Mr. Daniels said he did not think there was any necessity for further investigation of the case. A Washington despatch of the New York Evening Post says: "Evidence has been found, according to the police, that betting on the horse races has not been confined to the clerks in the Government departments. Certain high officers, it is said, are patrons of the bookmakers. The investigators declare the 'men higher up' made their wagers through subordinates. The inquiry into the handbook-betting industry in the departments, the police say, has led them to the discovery that it was conducted by a 'ring' of gamblers, with resources of more than a half-million dollars. For years, it is said, this 'ring' divided profits annually ranging well up into the thousands of dollars."

An argument for the Militia Pay bill from the angle of accountability is presented in the annual report of Adjutant Gen. Charles W. Abbot, jr., of Rhode Island. He says that it would doubtless be a great hardship to hold accountable officers pecuniarily responsible for damaged or missing articles in view of the small financial return for the large amount of time which they devote to their duties. "The passage of the much anticipated Militia Pay bill would put this question on an entirely different basis, inasmuch as the value of all articles damaged or lost through negligence could be deducted from pay due, thus soon developing the desired standard of personal responsibility." However, he finds that conditions in this particular are getting better all the time. So far as serviceability is concerned, there were only a few articles, except blankets, to be condemned or set aside during the year of his report. The furnishing of woolen shirts and marching shoes, such important articles of equipment, must be left in abeyance until Militia pay is obtained. It will then be practicable to supply them in such a way that they can become the property of those to whom they are issued, the surest way of obtaining the best results.

The statement that Lieut. William W. Smith, U.S.N., had resigned was based upon an error in a telegram, which was interpreted to mean that his offered resignation had been "approved," instead of "disapproved," as it was. Lieutenant Smith is a victim of the newly adopted policy of the Navy Department in refusing all resignations. Heretofore it has been held that it was wise to accept the resignations of trained officers as they make a place for others who can receive a similar training and increase the number of accomplished officers available in time of war, while relieving the Government of their cost. Some of the most valuable war officers we have had have been men who returned to the Service after spending some years in civil pursuits, notably David D. Porter and Gustavus Vassar Fox. A correspondent who feels strongly on this subject writes us to say: "There is no contract, agreement or obligation to hold an officer in service in time of peace after reasonable time for relief. It is illegal and contrary to the very principle upon which our Government is based (personal liberty); contrary to precedent, justice and fair play, and the best interests of the Service."

Wireless telegraphy soon will be fully established between the United States and South American states, according to a statement made by William Marconi in London on Aug. 22. He announced that a fifty-year concession had been granted by the Brazilian government which would enable the Marconi Company to inaugurate a wireless telegraph service between that country and New York and elsewhere in the United States. This, Mr. Marconi said, would be the beginning of a network of communication between South America, the United States and Europe.

The Comptroller decides in the case of Robert E. Peary, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., retired, that the orders he received to make tidal observations along Grant Land and Greenland shores of the Polar Seas did not establish a station such as is contemplated in regulations as to commutation of quarters during any part of his expedition to the North Pole and return in which the United States had no interest, it being conducted under private auspices, except in the distinction conferred upon it by a discovery of the Pole by a citizen of this country.

The Rev. H. Percy Silver, Episcopalian, formerly chaplain of the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, has been appointed by President Wilson chaplain of the U.S. Military Academy upon the recommendation of the Academy authorities. Chaplain Silver resigned from the Army March 13, 1910, and was at the time chaplain of the 13th Cavalry.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

(Continued from page 1617.)

THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

Artificer E. W. Sweeting, of the 16th Regiment, N.G.P., Butler, Pa., a member of the Pennsylvania state rifle team, won the National Individual Match on Aug. 25 with a score of 238. Artificer Sweeting has been a member of Pennsylvania teams for a number of years, and has won many of the individual trophies offered for competition at the Pennsylvania state matches. Lieutenant Waller, of the Marine Corps team, was second with 236, and Sergeant Mundell, of Washington, was third, with a score of 234. In this match there were 790 entries; prizes, thirty-six in number, ranged from \$60 to \$5. The first twelve receive gold medals; second twelve silver medals, third twelve bronze medals, in addition to cash.

NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

	Skirmish.	200, S.F.	600	1,000.	Total.
E. W. Sweeting, Art., 16th Pa.	99	40	47	46	238
L. W. T. Waller, Jr., 1st Lt., U.S.M.C.	92	50	48	46	236
W. A. Mundell, Art., 2d Wash.	98	42	44	50	234
J. B. Garland, 1st Sgt., 3d Ind.	96	48	48	42	234
L. L. Bolles, Capt., 2d Wash.	94	47	45	48	234
A. M. Pardee, 1st Lt., 20th U.S. Inf.	97	47	47	42	233
C. H. Martin, Pvt., U.S.M.C.	97	38	49	49	233
A. E. Shiels, 2d Lt., 1st Wis.	94	45	49	44	232
G. Combs, Sergt., 9th U.S. Inf.	91	49	47	45	232
W. W. Rhein, 1st Lt., C.A.C., Cal.	94	41	48	48	231
C. B. Loring, Corp., U.S.M.C.	91	49	46	45	231
P. R. Jacobs, 2d Lt., 29th U.S. Inf.	100	46	45	39	230
H. R. Kimberling, Sgt., 29th U.S. Inf.	97	47	44	42	230
A. J. Macnab, Capt., 14th U.S. Inf.	96	48	44	42	230
J. F. King, Chief G.M., U.S.N.	93	48	46	43	230
L. H. Spooner, Pvt., Naval Mil., Ore.	92	44	50	44	230
C. A. Stewart, 1st Sgt., 1st W. Va.	91	50	47	42	230
L. F. Reifender, Ensign, U.S.N.	91	43	48	43	230
C. L. Burdette, Capt., 2d W. Va.	91	47	45	47	230
A. D. Denney, Lt. (J.G.), U.S.N.	90	44	48	48	230
C. A. Remyne, Capt., 2d U.S. Cav.	88	47	50	45	230
F. V. Capper, Pvt., 1st C.C., Mass.	93	47	45	44	229
Orrie P. Romaine, 1st Sgt., 3d Ore.	90	47	48	44	229
C. V. Gerdes, Corp., 8th Pa.	89	50	45	45	229
J. H. Russell, Sgt., 2d Wis.	88	49	49	43	229
T. W. Doyle, 1st Lieut., 6th Mass.	90	48	45	45	228
J. R. Crown, Sgt., 1st U.S. Cav.	87	45	48	43	228
E. DeF. Myrick, C.T.C., U.S.N.	92	45	43	47	227
H. Wollam, 1st Sgt., 6th U.S. Inf.	91	47	46	43	227
W. O. Goodwin, 1st Sgt., 3d Ind.	91	46	48	42	227
C. A. McCormick, Q.M. Sgt., 15th Cav.	91	45	45	46	227
H. S. Nettleton, Sgt., 15th U.S. Cav.	83	49	48	47	227
M. D. Snyder, Sgt., 3d Ind.	97	46	48	35	226
G. W. Chesley, Win. R. & G. Club.	91	41	47	41	226
M. A. Fluhraty, Q.M. Sgt., 1st W. Va.	96	48	47	35	226
H. S. Ambrose, 1st Lieut., 8th Pa.	93	42	47	44	226

SPECIAL PRIZES.

For highest aggregate in slow fire: Lieut. Henry A. Riley, 2d Conn., 98, a gold medal and \$20 cash.

For highest score in surprise fire: Corp. Claude W. Gerdes, Co. D, 8th Pa., score 50; a gold medal and \$20 cash.

For highest score in skirmish fire: Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, 29th U.S. Inf., score 100; a gold medal and \$20 cash.

Won in 1910 by Sergt. Scott Clark, Co. D, 2d Ind.; in 1911 by Sergt. Charley M. King, Co. I, 53 Iowa.

With the close on Aug. 28 of the first day's shooting with the rifle for the National Team championship the U.S. Infantry team still led, having made 547 on the 1,000 yard range for a total of 1,684. The Marine Corps was second, with a total of 1,650; the U.S. Cavalry team third, with 1,648; Wisconsin fourth, with 1,620, and Iowa fifth, with a total of 1,618. Washington stepped ahead one place to sixth, with 1,616. Texas advanced one place to seventh, with 1,615, and the U.S. Navy jumped from thirteenth place to eighth, with 1,615, the same as Texas. Massachusetts still held ninth place, with 1,609, and West Virginia, which was fourth at noon, was tenth, with 1,603. The last stage of the match was to be shot on the skirmish Friday morning. This match was won last year by the U.S. Marine Corps, while the Infantry team was second last year. The first two stages of the match were the surprise fire and 600 yards slow fire.

The following ten men were high in the tryout for the International Team: Captain Eddy, of Ohio, total 935; Lieut. J. H. Knebel, New York, 930; Capt. F. H. Heidenreich, District of Columbia, 914; Artificer W. E. Sweeting, Pennsylvania, 896; Capt. E. Miller, Ohio, 893; Col. W. E. Tewes, New Jersey, 889; George Chesley, Connecticut, 874; Sergt. C. B. Long, Massachusetts, 873; Capt. Stewart Wise, Massachusetts, 873, and Lieut. H. Simon, Ohio, 867. Five of these high men will be named to shoot on the International Match with the free rifle at 300 meters, while the other five men will be named as alternatives.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, arrived from Washington Aug. 28, and will remain till the close of the international matches.

The first fatal accident on the Ohio ranges at Camp Perry occurred Aug. 28, when Francisco Ballon, of the Peruvian team, was killed by one of his countrymen, who accidentally pulled the trigger of his loaded rifle. Ballon had gone to his tent to rest when Juan E. Zagarra, who had just come in from the 600 yard range, stopped in the street near his tent and, kneeling, took aim at the pole of a tent across the street, not knowing his gun was loaded. He pulled the trigger and the bullet passed through the tent pole, striking Ballon, and then through the tent out over the range.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS NOTES.

Capt. Albert G. Love, Med. Corps, who recently submitted to a surgical operation, is convalescent, and it is expected that he will soon be at his desk at the War Department.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Snyder, Med. Corps, who until recently had been in charge of the depot at New York, has reported to the Surgeon General at Washington and has been assigned to duty with the Supply Division at the Surgeon General's Office. Colonel Snyder was relieved by Col. Lewis Brechemin.

Major Frederick F. Russell, Med. Corps, who has been relieved from the Army Medical School and assigned to duty at New York, has agreed to deliver a series of lectures at the New York Post-graduate Medical School. Major Russell's work in eradicating typhoid fever from the Army has attracted international attention and he is in demand at all the large medical institutions.

Col. William D. Crosby, Med. Corps, chief surgeon of the Southern Department, will return to San Antonio after spending a short leave of absence at St. Louis.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Winter, Med. Corps, has returned

to his desk at the War Department after spending a few days at his farm at Warrenton, Va.

Major Reuben B. Miller, Med. Corps, has been assigned to duty as professor of sanitary chemistry at the Army Medical School, to relieve Major Carl R. Darnall.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Army Medical School will open Oct. 4 for this winter's session. There will be in attendance twenty students who are approved candidates for the Medical Corps of the Army. The following passed the recent preliminary examinations, held July 15:

Dr. Walter Paul Davenport, of 717 Eighth street South, Minneapolis, Minn.; born at Appleton, Minn., Nov. 14, 1889, and was graduated from the University of Illinois Medical Department with the class of 1911.

Dr. Alexander Watson Williams, of 3032 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; born at New York, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1884, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School with the class of 1912.

Dr. Harold Henry Fox, Gardner State Colony, Gardner, Mass.; born at West Valley, N.Y., June 30, 1887, and was graduated from the University of Buffalo Medical Department with the class of 1912.

Dr. William Guy Guthrie, of Marysville, Kas.; born at Irving, Kas., Oct. 29, 1884, and was graduated from the University of Vermont Medical Department with the class of 1910.

Dr. Austin James Canning, of 730 Broadway, South Bethlehem, Pa.; born at South Bethlehem, Pa., June 5, 1887, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department with the class of 1911.

Dr. Ralph Michael LeComte, of McDonald, Pa.; born at Butler, Pa., Feb. 19, 1888, and was graduated from Georgetown University Medical Department with the class of 1910.

Dr. Frederick Henry Dieterich, of 910 Caudwell avenue, Bronx Borough, New York city; born at New York city July 31, 1887, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, with the class of 1910.

Dr. Lamphear Wesley Webb, Jr., 1426 Diamond street, Philadelphia, Pa.; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1886, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1911.

Dr. Louis Hopewell Bauer, 20 Burroughs street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; born at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., July 18, 1888, and was graduated from the Harvard Medical College with the class of 1912.

THE NEW MARINE CORPS LIEUTENANTS.

The present addresses of the successful candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps are given below. As noted last week, there are only sixteen vacancies, and as C. S. Baker and J. F. S. Norris received exactly the same final multiple on the written examinations and tied for the sixteenth place it will be necessary for Secretary Daniels to decide at a later date which of the two shall receive the appointment.

H. L. Larsen, 5000 Mont View Boulevard, Denver, Colo.
J. C. Foster, 1371 Irving St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
W. H. Rapertus, 2306 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
J. L. Underhill, San Francisco, Cal.
L. E. Fagan, 314 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.
K. E. Rockey, Storm Harbor, N.J.
B. C. Murchison, 1371 Irving St., Washington, D.C.
E. T. Lloyd, 2604 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.
A. De Carré, 5522 13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
A. H. Turnage, 2909 13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
G. W. Hamilton, 1032 Lamont St., Washington, D.C.
L. M. Bourne, Jr., 1610 Bearden Ave., Asheville, N.C.
G. L. Davis, 686 High St., Newark, N.J.
D. H. Miller, 227 E. Walnut Ave., Merchantville, N.J.
M. H. Kingman, 1109 W. 18th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
C. S. Baker, Oakland, Cal.
J. F. S. Norris, Berkeley, Cal.

Egbert T. Lloyd is the son of Major Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., retired, of 2604 Connecticut avenue, Washington. He was born in March, 1890, and was educated in the District schools, the Virginia Military Institute and the George Washington University.

John C. Foster, another of the successful candidates, is a chief yeoman in the Navy, and is now on duty at the Washington Navy Yard. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1887, and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and the University of Minnesota. He enlisted in the Navy Jan. 2, 1909, and subsequently was promoted to his present rating.

William H. Rapertus, of Washington, another successful candidate, for three years served as a cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service, and graduated second in his class for appointment as third lieutenant. Pending his promotion, however, he took the examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. John F. Stretch, U.S.A., retired, died on Aug. 7, 1913, in his seventieth year, at his residence, 812 South Washington street, Marion, Ind. Death was the result of a stroke of paralysis which he sustained June 20. Colonel Stretch was born at Newcastle, Ind., but spent his early years at Marion, and took up his residence there after his retirement in 1902. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1866 and promoted second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, serving at Forts Abercrombie, Dak., Snelling, Minn., and Brown, Texas. From 1872 to '76 he was assistant instructor in tactics at West Point, and for several years thereafter was on frontier duty, taking part in the scouting expedition against Apache Indians under Geronimo in 1885-6. He was promoted captain in 1884. For a time he was at Fort Leavenworth, and saw service in Chicago during the labor strikes in 1894. At the time of the war with Spain he went to Cuba with the 10th Infantry, and was in an engagement at Siboney, near Santiago, and in the battle of San Juan Hill, later in 1898. He was promoted major and assigned to the 8th Infantry in 1898, and was stationed in Havana as government disbursing officer of the island from 1899 to 1900. With his regiment he went to the Philippines in that year; was promoted lieutenant colonel and assigned to the 28th Infantry. He returned to the islands as commander of that regiment. In 1902, while in the Philippines, he received a commission as colonel of the 27th Infantry. On July 14, 1902, he was retired on his own request after forty years' service. Colonel Stretch is survived by three sisters, Miss Victoria Stretch and Mrs. Linnie Haines, who made their home with him, and Mrs. Luther McClain, of California. Several nephews and nieces also survive, including John S. Haines, Glen Stretch and Mrs. Byron Holman, of Marion. Funeral services were

held at his home there on Aug. 9, and he was interred at the cemetery at Marion.

Capt. George Metcalf Daniels, U.S.R.C.S., died at Burlington, Vt., on Aug. 23 of blood poisoning, following an operation. Captain Daniels was born in Providence, R.I., in 1870, and served in the Spanish-American War on board the revenue cutter Manning and afterward as captain of the revenue cutters McCulloch and Androscoggin.

Mrs. Henry H. Jones, mother of Mrs. Sills, wife of Capt. William G. Sills, 15th U.S. Cav., died Aug. 19, 1913, at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Sills at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Jones had been ill for several months. Interment was in the National Cemetery at the post.

Mrs. Mary C. Lange, died at her home, 1 Spruce street, San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 13, after a residence of sixty years in that city. Funeral services were held on Aug. 15 from her late home, with Chaplain James W. Hillman, 16th U.S. Inf., of the Presidio, officiating. Hundreds of friends assembled to pay their respect to the memory of one of the city's oldest pioneers, and after the impressive military service the interment was made in the Presidio National Cemetery. Mrs. Lange, who was the widow of Charles Lange, is survived by the following children: William and Charles W. Lange, Mrs. J. R. Kelly, Mrs. Frances S. Kates, Miss A. P. Lange and Mrs. L. Smith. She was 83 years and 7 months old, crossed the plains in the early sixties and resided for the first few years after her arrival in California at the old Fort Winfield Scott. When she built her home at 1 Spruce street she chose that site that she might hear the bugle calls at the Presidio, her life having been spent in military surroundings. She lived thirty years in the house where she died.

Mrs. Annie M. Wallace, who died at the Post Graduate Hospital in New York city on Aug. 26, was the mother of Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, Coast Art. Corps.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. James B. Allison, adjutant of the 7th Infantry, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Steele Johnson, daughter of the late Capt. Alfred B. Johnson, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Katherine Smyth Johnson, of St. Paul, Minn., and Pasadena, Cal., and granddaughter of the late Major Gen. R. W. Johnson, U.S.A., were married on Saturday, Aug. 16, at noon, at La Jolla, Cal., in the Church of St. James-by-the-Sea, by Rev. Dr. Cornell, of Sierra Madre, Cal. The beautiful memorial chapel was decorated with Shasta daisies and palms. The bridal party entered the church to the music of the "Lohengrin" wedding march. The bridesmaids, Miss Lucy Lantz and Miss Evelyn Lantz, of Los Angeles, carrying baskets of pink amaryllis lilies, preceded the bride, who entered on the arm of her brother, Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, U.S.A., and were met at the chancel by the bridegroom and his best man, Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps, U.S.A., now in command of the Army aviation camp at Coronado. Among those present were a number of St. Paul friends of the bride's family who are sojourning at La Jolla for the summer. Among these were Mrs. F. D. Todd and son, Henry Smyth Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Tompkins and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Lockwood and family, of Pasadena; Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lee, of Altadena, and of the Army circles Col. William L. Kneeder and Miss Kneeder, Col. and Mrs. John W. Hannay, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Lieutenant Wood and Lieutenant Love. The wedding party left the church to the strains of the Mendelssohn "Wedding March" and proceeded to the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Jones, old-time friends of the bride's family, where a wedding breakfast was served, after which Capt. and Mrs. Allison left for Los Angeles, from which city they will go to Galveston, Texas, where Captain Allison is stationed on duty with his regiment, mobilized with the 2d Division. No cards were issued for the wedding.

Lieut. Charles John Boehs, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Hattie Collier, of Houston, Texas, were married at San Francisco, Cal., just before the departure of the transport Sherman for Manila on Aug. 5, and sailed on that vessel for Lieutenant Boehs's station in the Philippines. News of the wedding reached Lieutenant Boehs's father, Mr. Ludwig Boehs, at Washington, D.C., on Aug. 18. The young people met at a social affair in Texas City and became engaged after a brief courtship. Unexpected orders took Lieutenant Boehs to San Francisco, and soon after arrival there he received a telegram to say that his fiancée would join him. Upon her arrival they were married by Judge Conlan. Lieutenant Boehs is a graduate of the Concordia College, Neperan, N.Y., of the Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., and of the Georgetown University, of Washington. He holds the degree of master of languages.

The engagement is announced of Ensign Frederick Grafton Crisp, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Stone, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Stone, U.S.N.

Mrs. Charles Longuemare, of El Paso, Texas, has announced the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Helen Antoinette, to Julius Augustus Roterman. The bride-elect is a sister of Mrs. Harrison J. Price, wife of Captain Price, U.S. Inf.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jane McBride and Mr. Harry E. Trout. Miss McBride, who has always made her home with Mrs. Burke and the late Brigadier General Burke, is very well known throughout the Army. Mr. Trout is a Lafayette College man and a constructing engineer for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at present engaged in erecting a bridge at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Tazewell Helms, of "Greenlevel," Boone's Mill, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Anabel, to Mr. Norwood Greer Carper. The wedding, which will be a quiet one on account of sickness in the bride's family, will take place Oct. 7 at Rocky Mount, Va. Miss Helms is well known in Army circles, as well as in her own state, having spent much time with her brother, Capt. G. W. Helms, U.S.A. Mr. Carper comes of an old and distinguished Virginia family.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Sterling announce the engagement of their daughter, Frida Isabella Sterling, to Mr. Edward Armistead Batchelor, of Detroit, Mich., son of the late Capt. Joseph Branch Batchelor, jr., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in October.

On Saturday evening, July 26, Lieut. Lucien H. Taliaferro, 2d F.A., and Miss Alma Crider, of San Antonio, Texas, were married by the Rev. E. F. Lee at Fort William McKinley, P.I. The ceremony was

performed at the home of Miss Crider's cousin, Mrs. Gay, with whom she had been living for some time.

The engagement has been announced of Ensign Charles G. McCord, U.S.N., and Miss Florence May Christian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Christian, of Denver, Colo.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Middleton DeLoffre announce the marriage of their sister, Allie Fannin Heard, to Lieut. Harry Hall Pritchett, U.S.A., on the afternoon of July 22, at Manila, P.I. Owing to the unexpected order returning Dr. DeLoffre to the States the marriage was hastened and there were no cards.

The marriage of Capt. Russell Haven Davis, U.S.M.C., son of Charles Russell Davis, member of Congress from Minnesota, and Mrs. Davis, to Mrs. Gertrude Geuster Bennet, of Washington, D.C., widow of Arthur Ferris Bennet, took place on Aug. 23 at noon at the bride's cottage at Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The Rev. Walter Ferris, of Syracuse, a relative of the bride, officiated. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Henry I. Geuster, who for nearly half a century has held the position of Official Reporter of Debates in the United States Senate.

P.A. Surg. William Henry Connor, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Hospital at Newport, R.I., and Miss Agnes Dods Keightley were married at Newport on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 26. The bride came all the way from North Castle, Australia, to wed Surgeon Connor. They first met two years ago when the bridegroom was attached to the Naval Hospital at Samoa, and were engaged when Surgeon Connor was detached. The prospective bride and her mother came to Newport a short time ago to make final arrangements and to prepare for the wedding, which took place at the rectory of St. Joseph's Church, the Rev. Father J. F. McLoughlin officiating. The bride is said to be the daughter of an Australian banker, while the bridegroom, who is a native of Pittsfield, Mass., is a graduate of Holy Cross College and of Harvard Medical College.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace T. Morley, of 879 Pleasant street, Worcester, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Kendall, to Lieut. William Stanley McClintic, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy. The wedding will take place some time in November.

Miss Dorcas Merrell, only daughter of Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Merrell, was married to P.A. Paymr. Richard Howard Johnston, U.S.N., in Grace Episcopal Church, Mt. Clemens, Mich., on Aug. 25. The Rev. W. E. A. Lewis officiated. Immediately after the ceremony the couple started for the East. The wedding was to have taken place early in July, but Mrs. Merrell was ill.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Cary Marshall and Lieut. Alva Lee, 15th U.S. Inf., comes from Kobe, Japan, where the ceremony took place July 22. The bride is the second daughter of Judge John A. Marshall, of the United States District Court of Utah, and Mrs. Marshall, and the granddaughter of Mrs. M. Kirkpatrick, also of Salt Lake City. Mrs. Marshall and her daughters have been touring the Orient for the past year. The marriage was the culmination of a romance commenced when Lieutenant Lee was stationed at Fort Douglas with his regiment some years ago. He is now stationed at Tientsin, China.

Dr. and Mrs. Abner Richard Williams, of Ocala, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie May, to Lieut. Harold C. Daniels, U.S.M.C. Miss Williams has been visiting her uncle, Lieut. Comdr. Yancey S. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams, at their quarters in the Boston Navy Yard, and the marriage will take place there early in October. Miss Williams is the granddaughter of Mr. Thomas S. Williams, of Spartanburg and Columbia, S.C.

The most important and interesting wedding of the late summer at Pittsburgh, Pa., writes a correspondent there, was that of Miss Eveline McDowell Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Black, of Fifth and Denniston avenues, to Lieut. Rufus Foote Maddux, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., which was solemnized in the Black residence on the afternoon of Aug. 28. The Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan, of the Third Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the relatives only. "The wedding came as a surprise to Miss Black's friends, as no formal announcement of the engagement had been made. Mr. and Mrs. Black and Miss Black have just returned from a trip to Canada. Mrs. Maddux is a member of one of Pittsburgh's oldest families. She is a Dobbs Ferry girl, and is one of the most attractive and popular girls in the fashionable set. Lieutenant Maddux is a Yale man, and the son of Mrs. Lewis O. Maddux, of Newport, Ky. For the past two years he has been stationed at Fort Wint, Grande Island, in the Philippines, and is now on a leave of absence. Lieutenant Maddux and his bride will sail from New York Sept. 3 on the La Provence for an extended tour of Europe, China and Japan. They expect to reach the Philippines Nov. 5, where they will remain one year."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born on Aug. 22, 1913, at Fort Myer, Va., to the wife of Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, 3d U.S. Field Art.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Cyrus A. Dolph (Inf.), Q.M.C., at Fort Meade, S.D., Aug. 19, 1913.

Ensign and Mrs. J. T. Alexander announce the birth of a son, John Hawley Alexander, born to Mrs. Alexander at Girard, Kas., July 24.

Mrs. Charles Hamlin, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., at the tennis tournament at Newport on Aug. 22.

Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, wife of Rear Admiral Southerland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons, wife of Medical Director Fitzsimons, U.S.N., retired, were registered at the Casino at Narragansett Pier on Aug. 26.

Lieut. Hans R. W. Herwig, 3d Inf., sailed on Aug. 29 to spend the remainder of his furlough with his uncle, to spend the remainder of his leave with his uncle, Lieutenant Herwig will return to New York Sept. 7 and will be stationed at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., and his sister, Mrs. J. E. Reyburn, of Washington, D.C.; Col. Charles H. Clark, U.S.A., retired, of Springfield, Mass., and his daughter, Mrs. Chaney, wife of Lieut. J. E. Chaney, 9th Inf., of West Point, N.Y.; are among the Service people who are registered at the Casino at Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks, N.Y.

Mrs. Harry George, Miss Elizabeth George and Miss Anne Gleaves are at the Dysart Hotel in London.

Mrs. Russell Crenshaw, of the Isthmian Canal Zone, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William T. Robins, in Richmond, Va.

Lieut. Richard E. Cassidy, U.S.N., Mrs. Cassidy and daughter, Barbara, are registered at The Champenown, Kittery Point, Me.

Among the passengers on the steamer Carrillo arriving at New York from Colon Aug. 25 was Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired.

Capt. H. L. Landers, Coast Art. Corps, wife and two sons are now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Captain Landers enters the Army School of the Line.

The address of Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Bubb and Miss C. B. Bubb will in the future be 2515 South Twentieth street, Point Breeze Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

The New York Tribune of Sunday, Aug. 24, publishes a likeness of Lieut. Col. William W. Harts, C.E., U.S.A., aid and superintendent of Public Buildings, D.C.

A son was born to Lieut. R. E. Haines, C.A.C., and Mrs. Haines, at Fort Mott, N.J., on Aug. 21. He will be named after his father, Ralph Edward Haines.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., and Miss Grace E. Allen, from Asheville, N.C., arrived recently at Sea Rest, their summer home at Edgartown, Mass.

Capt. Henry S. Wagner, U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor Texas National Guard, and Mrs. Wagner are spending a few weeks at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands.

A son born to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rutherford at Washington, D.C., on Aug. 21, is the grandson of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, U.S.A., of Governors Island.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Worden Graham, of Washington, D.C., are spending the month of August with their son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Payne, at Fort Screven, Ga.

Major T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf., and family have taken an apartment at The Dupont, Washington, D.C., and will remain there until the completion of the Major's tour at the War College.

Mr. Gilmore D. Price, of New York city, is visiting his parents, Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price, at the Bay View Hotel, Jamestown, R.I. His little daughter Mary is with him.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow, who are at Newport, R.I., for the season, occupied Box 90 at the tennis tournament and entertained box parties during the week.

Mrs. E. Bangs Wallace is expected to arrive in New York Sept. 7 on the Grosser Kurfürst. Mrs. Wallace, who now resides in Naples, returns to America on a visit to relatives in Boston and in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., who have been at Narragansett Pier, R.I., for a stay of several weeks, have returned to Annapolis, Md., where Commander Bulmer is on duty at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q.M. Corps, and Mrs. McCaskey have been guests of Capt. K. T. Smith, 29th Inf., at Fort Jay for ten days and from Sept. 1 to 8 will be guests of Mrs. McCaskey's aunt, Mrs. William P. Kitts, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Miss Louise W. Irwin, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John Irwin, whose sudden death at Mare Island on Aug. 18 was noted last week, was the sister of Paymr. John Irwin, jr., U.S.N., who is now stationed at Seattle, in charge of the Navy pay office there.

A son was born to Lieut. George McClellan Chase, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Chase, at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., on Aug. 26. He will be named George Francis Chase and is the grandson of Brig. Gen. George Francis Chase, U.S.A., retired, of Washington.

Mrs. Mary A. Powers, of Brockton, Mass., is now with her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Stearns, wife of Lieutenant Stearns, M.R.C., surgeon at Fort Ward, Washington. Mrs. Powers is also the mother of Capt. E. D. Powers, Q.M.C., stationed in the Philippines.

A portrait of Col. William T. Rossell, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., appears as the frontispiece of Shipping Illustrated for Aug. 23, which says: "Colonel Rossell has always been considered a most efficient officer among the elite corps in which he has served since leaving West Point."

Major J. T. Nance, U.S.A., retired, returned to Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 9, from the students' camp at Pacific Grove. Mrs. Nance and Miss Edith, who have had a cottage in Pacific Grove since April for the benefit of Miss Edith's health, accompanied him. They are at the Carlton.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Barlow, who have been spending the summer at Block Island, R.I., have returned to Roswell, N.M., where Captain Barlow is an instructor in the New Mexico Military Institute. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Barlow, jr., will be the guests of Lieutenant Barlow's parents, at Block Island until the middle of September.

Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood, U.S.A., who recently returned from Europe, have just left Washington for Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. Wood will be under the skillful treatment of the Mayo Brothers, the celebrated physicians of that place. Mrs. Wood has been in poor health for some months and her trip to Carlsbad did not prove as successful as was hoped for.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn expect to leave Fort McDowell, Cal., where Major Ashburn is stationed as quartermaster and constructing quartermaster, on Aug. 28 for an extended visit in the East. They will visit Major Ashburn's parents in Ohio, go to Washington, D.C., New York and West Point, probably returning to San Francisco via the Canadian Pacific.

John Flavel Hubbard, jr., son of Comdr. John F. Hubbard, U.S.N., is a guest of his uncle, Lieut. Harry K. Cage, U.S.N., at the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Mr. Hubbard, who has just received his degree of bachelor of arts at Harvard University having completed the four years' course in three years, has the distinction of being the youngest to receive that degree under the present concentration method of study at Harvard.

Mrs. Swift, wife of Col. Eben Swift, 8th Cav., left Zamboanga, Mindanao, early in July on the Warren to join her husband at Camp Stotsenburg. The Misses Clara and Katherine Swift accompanied their mother. "The young ladies will be very much missed in society circles in Zamboanga," says the Mindanao Herald, "as they have taken a prominent part in all things looking to the social benefit of the community during their stay in Zamboanga."

The officers stationed at Fort Adams, R.I., gave a dance at the post on Aug. 28.

Surg. Allan Stuart, U.S.N., has joined Mrs. Stuart at their summer home, Blautyre, Chatham, Mass.

Lieutenant Berry, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is spending some time at the Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Lieut. and Mrs. Follett Bradley arrived at Fort Riley this week. Mrs. Bradley was Miss Katharine Rising, of Greenwich, Conn.

Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells are spending some time at their camp at Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., were among the guests at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner dance at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 22.

A son who will be named Lee Ewing Watson was born to Mrs. Watson, wife of Lieut. Henry Lee Watson, 1st Cav., at Pittsfield, Mass., on Aug. 26.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., retired, who is spending the summer at Cooperstown, N.Y., was host at a dinner at the O-te-sa-ga on Monday night, Aug. 25.

Capt. and Mrs. William T. Davis are visiting Senator and Mrs. Blackburn in Kentucky. They will return to Washington Sept. 1 and occupy their new home, 927 Farragut Square.

Mrs. Robert Giles, of New York, is visiting her brother, Capt. William L. Rodgers, president of the Naval War College, at his quarters at the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. John M. McDowell, U.S.A., of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., entertained at a dinner at Bluff Point-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y., for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Major and Mrs. Peyton, U.S.A.

Among those registered at the Casino at Narragansett Pier, R.I., last week were Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbur R. Van Aken, U.S.N., Lieut. Rufus King, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Stafford H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Edward S. Jackson, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., were among the dinner guests at a large dinner given by Mrs. George Van Vleck at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on Aug. 20.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, of Washington, D.C., was a luncheon hostess at the Casino at Narragansett Pier, R.I., on Aug. 17, when her guests included Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., and Major Philip S. Brown, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. E. Bradley and Miss Harriett Bradley went to Hague-on-Lake-George on Aug. 29, where they will spend a month or six weeks in the camp belonging to Col. and Mrs. S. C. Mills.

Col. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, accompanied by Mrs. Barnett's daughters, the Misses Gordon, have also recently arrived and opened their camp on Osgood Lake.

Col. and Mrs. George F. Downey, U.S.A., who have been spending some time at Bretton Woods, N.H., returned last week to Washington, D.C. The thé d'antenne which they gave at the Mount Washington recently, was one of the most successful affairs of the season there.

At the annual costume party for juniors given at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., on Aug. 20, Julian Lindsey, jr., son of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y., wore the full dress uniform of a West Point cadet and made one of the hits of the evening.

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Suter, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Suter and Miss Suter, of Brookline, Mass., are spending the summer at New Castle, N.H., where they have a cottage on the ocean side. Gen. and Mrs. Suter have recently purchased a new residence in Brookline and hope to move in early in the autumn.

Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q.M. Corps, recently relieved from duty in connection with the Gettysburg celebration, has been granted two months' leave and has joined Mrs. Dalton and their two young sons at Frederick, Md., where they have been since early in July. About Oct. 1 Capt. and Mrs. Dalton will return to their apartment at the Cairo, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frederick Alport Dale and daughter, Audrey, have given up their house in Galveston, Texas, where they have been for the past five months and have gone North. They sailed from New Orleans on the Antilles, of the Morgan Line, for New York, afterwards going to visit Mrs. Dale's sister, Mrs. William Cairns Gray, at her summer home at Devon, Pa. If the troops still remain in Galveston Mrs. Dale expects to rejoin her husband, Major Dale, late in the fall.

At the final match at the national tennis tournament at the Newport (R.I.) Casino, Aug. 26, it became known that Mrs. William Watts Sherman had made a gift to her daughter, Mrs. Gillespie, wife of Lawrence L. Gillespie, of New York, of the John Carter Brown property, in Bellevue avenue, which Mrs. Sherman received from her mother's estate. The place, which has a tax valuation of nearly \$50,000, is worth at least \$100,000. There are about seven acres of land besides the villa, which stands close to Bellevue avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are closing their season there on Saturday and returning to New York. Mr. Gillespie is the son of Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired.

A pleasant joint birthday celebration was enjoyed by the two little daughters of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward W. Putney, of West Point, the Misses Kathleen and Helen Putney, of Milford, Conn., where Lieutenant Putney and his family have been spending the summer at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Putney. The little girls received many pretty gifts in honor of the day, and had a family picnic at Port Jefferson, Long Island, in the afternoon. A birthday supper was the last feature of a delightful day, enjoyed by everyone. Miss Sophia Grumman, of Greenfield Hill, Southport, Conn., returned to West Point, with Lieutenant Putney and her sister, Mrs. Putney, on Friday, the 28th, and will remain at their home for over Sunday.

The official bulletin of the National Guard of Colorado of Aug. 18 says: "With tears in our eyes we bade goodbye, Aug. 11, to that wonderful Cavalry cut up who has been with us for two years and who is officially known as Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d U.S. Cav. During his stay with us he gained many friends in Colorado who will be his friends so long as he lives, and who were very sorry to see him go. He will be on duty as a range officer at Camp Perry during the shoot and will then take a leave of absence for a month or more and then join his regiment on the Mexican border. We will keep close watch on his progress in Army circles and hope soon to see him a major general. Denver officers gave him a quiet little supper at the Albany Hotel on Aug. 5."

A son, Charles Lee Simpson, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Bethel W. Simpson, U.S.A., at Fort Myer, Va., on Aug. 21.

A son was born to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. H. H. Lane, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., on Aug. 27. He will be named Thomas Hamilton Lane.

Capt. and Mrs. William Ernest Welsh, 30th Inf., announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Kent, on Aug. 6, 1913, at Fort Davis, Alaska.

Lieut. and Mrs. Christopher L. Bruns, U.S.N., who are at Narragansett Pier, R.I., occupied a box at the vaudeville entertainment at the Casino there on Aug. 19.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, was the guest of honor at a large dinner given by Mrs. Thomas Walsh, of Washington, at Bar Harbor, Me., on Aug. 22.

Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., is visiting her cousins, Miss Heather and Miss Margaret Baxter, at their home in the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Berry, U.S.N., assistant to the officer in charge of buildings and grounds at the Naval Academy, has returned from a month's leave, which he spent visiting in the West.

Naval Constr. William G. Du Bose has returned to Washington after an inspection trip of the Naval Militia ships on the Great Lakes. He attended the annual cruise of the Great Lakes fleet.

Major Edward P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., returned to his desk at the War Department after spending a month's leave at Rochester. Mrs. O'Hern, who accompanied him, will remain in Rochester for a week or so longer.

Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., returned to the Boston Navy Yard after a visit of three weeks in Jamestown, R.I., where she was staying at the Thorndike Hotel with her uncle and aunt, Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., and Mrs. Worthington, and her cousin, Jean Worthington.

Admiral Count von Wellenburg, of the Austrian navy, died Aug. 22 as the result of injuries received Aug. 21 by the bursting of the breech block of a 30.5-centimeter gun, which was being tested. Both of the Admiral's legs were so badly mangled that amputation was necessary. Admiral von Wellenburg was president of the Naval Technical Commission.

Friends of Capt. P. Lyle Weaver, N.G.P., retired, regret to learn of his serious illness. Captain Weaver, who is the military editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, has been near the point of death several times in the past fifteen years, but has always rallied and returned to his desk to encourage the National Guard of Pennsylvania by his writings and plead its cause through the columns of his paper to those uneducated along military lines. At the present time he is confined to his bed at his residence at Glenside and is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Chief of Staff, is ill with pneumonia at her residence at Fort Myer, Va. Major General Wood left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 26, when he received a telegram saying there had been a slight increase in Mrs. Wood's temperature, to return to Washington. General Wood has been absent from Washington for a month, accompanying Secretary of War Garrison on his inspection tour of Army posts. Mrs. Wood's physicians say that she is not in any danger and that there are no complications.

Brig. Gen. Edward Moale, U.S.A., retired, of San Francisco, Cal., celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding in Baltimore, Md., on Sunday. With his wife, he was the guest of honor at a dinner at Atamaseo, Owings Mills, the home of his sister, Mrs. Wilson Cary Nicholas. Gen. and Mrs. Moale have been stopping at the Stafford. They will return to San Francisco shortly. Gen. and Mrs. Moale are both former residents of Baltimore. They were married at the Cathedral on Aug. 24, 1863, by Rev. John McNally, the bride's uncle.

The order issued to Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., U.S.A., in charge of river and harbor improvements at Wilmington, Del., and elsewhere along the coast of Delaware and New Jersey, to report for observation and treatment at the Walter Reed Army General Hospital is ascribed to the fact that the Major has rheumatism in his right knee, which prevented him from taking the emergency test rides required by the War Department. The Surgeon General of the Army decided that he should be placed under treatment so that he would be able to stand the required test. Capt. Edward N. Johnston, C.E., U.S.A., assistant to the Chief of Engineers, had been selected to succeed Major Raymond on Dec. 20. It is hoped, however, that Major Raymond will be able to return to his duties at Wilmington before that time.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, was elected president of the American Philatelic Society at its convention at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on Aug. 19. The Philatelic Gazette of New York city publishes a portrait of General Coolidge as its frontispiece for August, and says: "General Coolidge was paid the rare compliment of being unopposed. No selection that could possibly have been made for this important office could have met with more unanimous and widespread approval. The General is one of the old guard in American philately and has been prominently known as a philatelist for at least three decades. His interest in philately has never wavered during a long and busy military life. Since General Coolidge retired and took up his residence in Detroit, he was the prime mover of the organization of the Detroit Philatelic Society, which under his leadership has become one of the strong local bodies of the country, and has also taken a forceful part in national philatelic affairs. He has been one of the most indefatigable A.P.S. workers and has rendered conspicuous service to the society in various capacities. He is certain to prove one of the most painstaking conscientious and able presidents the A.P.S. has ever had; and we congratulate the society on having made so felicitous a choice."

High praise from a U.S. Army inspector has been given the cadet regiment of the University of California at Berkeley, Cal., says the San Francisco Chronicle. Capt. W. T. Merry, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., has recently made public a statement in which he congratulates the cadets and Major John T. Nance, U.S.A., retired, military director at the university. Captain Merry said, in part: "I inspected 1,143 cadets, organized as a regiment of three battalions of five companies each and a band. The organization was excellent and the cadets were a fine body of young men. The band was excellent in every respect. The president of the university and Mr. Bryce, ex-Ambassador from Great Britain, accompanied

me during my inspection and were much interested in the military department. An excellent spirit exists at this institution, and the cadets are much interested in the military department."

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Pvt. Thomas A. Haddock, Co. F, 1st Cav., was confined to the guardhouse for being drunk on duty, Oct. 16, 1912, and dishonorably discharged Nov. 16, 1912. Between dates he was employed as a prisoner on prison duty. The opinion of the Judge Advocate General is requested as to whether this is an absence from duty in the meaning of the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, which reads: "That no officer or enlisted man in active service who shall be absent from duty on account of diseases resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or other misconduct shall receive pay for the period of his absence." The commanding officer of Company F, 1st Cavalry, states that this soldier was never recorded as diseased on account of alcoholism. The act quoted relates to absence from duty because of disease from drunkenness, but the absence from troop duty in this case is assuredly not within the meaning of the act.

On Aug. 8, 1913, the office of the Judge Advocate General received an official copy of a letter of instructions addressed to certain department commanders, under date of July 2, 1913, upon the subject of unit administration for coast defense commands. This letter reads, in part, that "beginning Aug. 1, 1913, each of the coast defense commands mentioned will be administered as a unit, the coast defense commander serving as administering officer for all of the troops stationed therein. The coast defense commander of each of the coast defenses will be relieved of all post command duties other than those imposed by his relation of command in a general way of all troops in his coast defense command." In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General the foregoing instructions could not be construed as prohibiting the commanding officers, empowered by statute Act of March 2, 1913, 37 Stat., 7222, to convene special or summary courts-martial, from exercising that power. To give such a construction would defeat some of the primary purposes of the statute establishing special and summary courts-martial. It is the purpose of the statute to provide summary jurisdiction, which shall be available under all conditions of military service, to bring the administration of justice as close as possible to the enlisted man and make each organization self-governing, and subject only to the check that may be imposed by superior authority. It is therefore recommended that the said instructions are not to be construed as in any way affecting the exercise of the power to convene special or summary courts-martial conferred upon the various commanding officers by the Act of March 2, 1913.

DETAILS FOR AVIATION SERVICE.

The Signal Officer of the Army desires to invite the attention of officers of the Army to the status of aviation in our Service. At present the law permits the detail of thirty Army officers for aviation and provides an increase of thirty-five per cent. pay and allowances while on such duty. It is hoped Congress will enact legislation providing for further increase of pay and other advantages.

About ten vacancies are now existing. Applications for these will be given due consideration, taking into account the order of their receipt. The detached service law does not apply to officers on aviation duty. Experience in training officers for this duty has shown that it is advisable to limit the details to men not exceeding thirty years of age. The applicant should be certain of his fitness physically and temperamentally. This involves excellent eyesight, good hearing, endurance, quickness of action and presence of mind. Blanks covering these points may be obtained from the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D.C., on application.

While the present regulations and laws do not forbid the detail of married officers, in general marriage would be considered a bar to selection for aviation duty. Officers detailed in the immediate future will be sent to San Diego, Cal., for instruction until they obtain their military aviator's certificate, after which they will be sent to join the central flying station. The military aviator will receive a handsome certificate signed by the Secretary of War and the Chief Signal Officer, and under existing regulations wears a badge indicating that he is a military aviator.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

In the Journal of the Military Service Institution for September-October, Capt. James J. Mayes, U.S.A., continues his essay on "Military Discipline" which was begun in the previous issue, and seeks to show that the reason why so many recruits in the Army believe that service is hard, tyrannical and contrary to the independence with which every "free-born American citizen" is endowed is that in civil life law is not enforced with that directness and completeness that marks its enforcement in the Army. Accustomed to laxity in the administering of penalties in civil life and noting the different ways in which the law's punishments are evaded, either by delay, by political influence, by the power of wealth, or otherwise, he is taken aback with the swiftness of the justice dispensed in the Army, and not being able to avail himself of those legal loop-holes which are so convenient to the culpable in civil life he comes to believe that law is a tyranny and that he is one of the victims. A notable instance of this is found in the view so often taken that Army punishment for small thieving is unnecessarily severe. Often sentimental journalism takes up some of the cases as an evidence of the "iron rule of the Army." To those who do not understand the conditions governing Army life such penalties may seem severe, but they do not seem so to the experienced soldier. In the barracks the soldiers live in communal fashion. The lock and key of the private home cannot be utilized to protect the belongings of the soldier. His only protection must be a common honesty among his comrades. Hence petty thieving strikes at the very foundation of that community of honesty which must be maintained, else all living in barracks becomes impossible. So when a swift and severe punishment is meted out to the petty thief, there is no complaint on the part of the other soldiers. One has but to watch the way that the occupants of barracks join together to detect such a thief, leaving articles out as if carelessly and watching in relays.

This paper of Captain Mayes is really a very cleverly

constructed mosaic of aphorisms and epigrams. Some of them we quote: "I have lived under military law for many years and have never felt that my liberty was curtailed except by the call of duty. A man whose liberty is not circumscribed by his duty is a parasite upon society and surely not worthy of emulation or of citation as a type of free man." "Wisdom in handling and employing an army is one thing; justice in governing and disciplining it is another." "The recruit who becomes a problem to the Army comes to the Army with the civilian idea of law and law observance." "When a worthless recruit is dismissed the Service, the only benefit in the whole transaction is that the Army has freed itself of an incubus which society foisted upon it." "So long as men live together in barracks and camps, there will continue to be an absolute intolerance of thieves." "When he enters the Army, the average recruit feels for the first time the direct restraint of law which he must obey. It is an entirely new sensation." "The whole secret of military discipline is law enforcement." "The toleration of slight disobedience discovers a twilight zone between obedience and disobedience." "The Military Establishment owes to the society which it serves a duty of efficiency. The accomplishment of that efficiency demands perfect discipline." "Before a jury of soldiers the burden is clearly upon the deserter, who has taken a solemn oath, to show that he is not a liar, a coward and a traitor. God hates a quitter and so do all the sons of men. If a deserter is to be rehabilitated, he must earn his rehabilitation apart from those who have been true."

ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT FORT RODMAN.

Fort Rodman, Mass., Aug. 27, 1913.

The day and night practice of the 52d Company, C.A.C., 8-inch, D.C., B.L.R., Batteries Barton and Walcott, Capt. James F. Howell, C.A.C., commanding, was conducted at Fort Rodman, Mass., on Aug. 26. Special mention is made of the night practice, wherein five hits out of seven shots were made. As this feature of artillery firing with major caliber guns is an entirely new feature this year, the results are considered very flattering.

The patrol service for the night firing was admirably conducted, the artillery marine being greatly assisted by Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the U.S.R.C. Acushnet, which acted as the outer stake boat. The signalling by the "Very" pistol, colored rockets, by both boats and shore, was highly successful.

The day practice was none the less efficient in detail, although the score of hits was not quite as great; four hits, however, out of seven shots are looked for in the final results. Capt. W. F. Stewart, jr., C.A.C., acted as umpire, assisted by several officers from Fort Adams, R.I., all of whom were much pleased with the efficiency and superior training and the snappy drill of the gun crews. It was the unanimous opinion of the visiting officers that most excellent work was done.

The time for firing day practice was 5 min. 34 sec.; night firing, 6 min. 1 sec. Mention is also made of the excellence of the illumination of the target by the 36-inch searchlight. This was also highly spoken of by the umpire.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

A newspaper despatch of Aug. 28 from San Antonio, Texas, says: "Re-enforcements are being sent to the border in accordance with orders received from Washington at Fort Sam Houston. About a thousand men were making ready at the fort to-day to entrain. Hurried orders to despatch troops were received last night at the fort and two special trains were at once made up. One troop of the 3d Cavalry and a battery of the 3d Field Artillery were sent off at once. The Cavalrymen started for Laredo, Texas, across the border from the Mexican town of Nuevo Laredo, which is garrisoned by Federal troops. The Artillerymen were to arrive at Brownsville at about noon. Brownsville is opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros, now in the hands of the Constitutionals."

An El Paso despatch of Aug. 28 says: "Fifty thousand rounds of rifle cartridges consigned to Mexican Federals in Juarez have been held up here by Government officials. The shipment arrived Tuesday, but the Mexicans delayed the exportation and were confronted with the annulment of the permit. Sergt. Edward Johnson, who is attached to the command of Gen. Inez Salazar in Juarez, was arrested here by Government agents in the act of driving off with a trunk containing 4,000 rounds of ammunition. It is charged that the cartridges were consigned to the Juarez Federal forces. Johnson was attempting to swallow the trunk key when the agents stopped the wagon."

Secretary Bryan through the American Consul at Chihuahua City, Mexico, on Aug. 22 sent a warning to the Huerta and the constitutional commanders at La Boquilla, state of Chihuahua, saying: "Information having been received by this Government that threats of violence and death have been made against Fuller, Hulse and others at La Boquilla, this Government deems it proper to say that if any violence is visited upon any American citizen there or elsewhere by anyone claiming civil or military authority the United States will hold personally responsible the perpetrators thereof. Couriers should ascertain condition of all foreigners at La Boquilla and report what reply the officer in charge makes to this Government."

Mr. Lind, President Wilson's special envoy to Mexico, expects that the difficulties in Mexico will be settled by the appearance of a leader. "When the colonies needed a man and leader George Washington arose and became the man of the hour and the father of his country," he said. "When, in the late '50s, another crisis arose Abraham Lincoln seemed given by God to raise the country above the crisis. France had its Napoleon, Mexico its Juarez and its Porfirio Diaz—men who led the people out of the wilderness. I believe that Divine Providence always gives a country the men most needed at the time most needed, and when it would seem that no man could be found. So I think it will be with Mexico. There may not now be a man in sight, but when the time comes and that man is most sorely needed the Divine Providence which shapes the destinies of nations will give Mexico the leader it needs." The man of the hour in the present case would seem to resemble the gentleman known as Woodrow Wilson. The question is will he prove equal to his opportunity and establish Mexico on the firm basis of good government, respect for law and the rights of the humblest citizens.

One of the inspired semi-official newspapers of Berlin, publishing Aug. 24 the report received by the German government of the killing of a German in Mexico, bitterly scores the United States for its "vacillating"

Mexican policy. It says: "It is no wonder that the United States is misunderstood in regard to Mexico. Its motives are doubted. It is high time that the United States does something positive in regard to Mexico. Its heretofore indecisive policy is confusing. For the sake of its standing abroad it is hoped that America will come to some decision immediately."

JAPAN'S PLANS FOR NAVAL INCREASE.

In a statement now in the hands of Representative Britten, of Chicago, member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, it is asserted that the plans of the Japanese Admiralty regarding an overwhelming navy have been changed somewhat to meet the straitened exchequer of the island empire, but that the legislature of Japan has been urged to build a fleet which will easily dominate the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Britten is in possession of a copy of a news article from the Asahi, a Tokio newspaper, in which it is asserted a full report is given of the appearance of Admiral Takarabe, Vice Minister of the Navy, before a sub-committee of the Lower House Budget Committee of Japan. Although the press and public were excluded the Asahi says the information published is accurate.

According to that article, "Admiral Takarabe, the Vice Minister of the Navy, said the plans for the increase of the navy had been altered to meet the financial situation of the country. Instead of eight battleships seven would be constructed (seven Dreadnoughts of 25,000 tons each) and instead of eight cruisers not more than four Dreadnought cruisers would be built. The number of scout ships has to be reduced to eight and the number of destroyers to forty-six. This did not include the warships that were now in course of building. "At Kure a battleship of 27,500 tons, to be named the Fuso, was being constructed, while no fewer than eight cruisers of 27,500 tons each were being built in different yards."

"The Government did not think the cost of this program would come to more than \$196,300,000. The government, however, would not embark on this scheme just yet and would content itself for the present with what might be called the 93,000,000 yen program (\$46,500,000). According to this the principal squadron of the Japanese navy would consist of twelve ships—eight battleships and four cruisers. This squadron would be strong enough in itself to meet the squadron of twenty-one ships of the certain Power already alluded to. Three new battleships would have to be built to complete this modified program."

AVIATION NOTES.

Lieutenant Schmidt, of the 148th Infantry and attached to the German Army Aviation Corps, met death at Halberstadt, Prussian Saxony, Aug. 22, by a fall from almost a mile in air. The Lieutenant was completing an aeroplane flight to and from Goslar, thirty miles west of Halberstadt, and had begun a spiral descent. While the aeroplane was at a height of about 5,000 feet one of the wings collapsed, and the machine plunged to the ground.

The first of the military aeroplane stations built with the funds raised by national subscription in France has recently been completed at Evereux, and contains a model hangar with repair shop, etc. It is the first of fifty-three aeroplane stations which are to be completed by next October.

Lieut. E. L. Ellington, 3d Cav., has secured a military aviator's certificate and is doing some splendid work at San Diego. Lieutenants Love, Seydel and Kelly are flying alone, and are expected to qualify soon as military aviators. The test for military aviator's certificate consists of the following: Take a cross-country flight of at least twenty miles (ten miles going and ten miles returning) at a minimum height of 1,000 feet. Make a flight of at least five minutes' duration with the wind blowing at the rate of at least fifteen miles per hour (indicated by an anemometer). Carry a passenger to a height of at least 500 feet and, on landing, come to rest within 150 feet of a previously designated point, the engine being completely cut off prior to touching the ground. The combined weight of passenger and pilot must be at least 250 pounds. Execute a volplane from an altitude of at least 500 feet with the engine completely cut off, and cause the aeroplane to come to rest within 300 feet of a previously designated point on the ground. Make a military reconnaissance flight of at least twenty miles for the purpose of observing and bringing back information concerning features of the ground or other matter which the applicant is instructed to report upon. This flight must be made at an average altitude of 1,500 feet.

"The morning worship in the little post chapel at Fort Douglas yesterday was marked by a quiet dignity and completeness of appointment that would have done credit to a large city church," says the Salt Lake City Tribune of Aug. 18. "It was the opening service of Chaplain John T. Axton's work with the 20th Infantry, and for it Mrs. Frank D. Webster had arranged a musical program which included singing by Mrs. Albert W. Foreman of Mary Dana's hymn, 'Flee As a Bird,' to the air of an old Spanish melody, a prayer response of Thurlow Lieurance by Miss Anna Axton, and a ladies' chorus to lead the congregational singing. The Chaplain's foreword to his new regiment was expressed in a poem by Max Ehrmann. The text for the brief address of the morning was 'What Is Your Life?' Urging men to live a well rounded life the Chaplain challenged anyone to produce a body of men more fit physically than the average organization of the United States Army, but he warned them that while keeping bodies pure and strong this was not the most important side of life. In his plea for the adding of mental development to the physical the Chaplain urged his audience to adopt the method of learning one thing each day and stated that following this plan would result soon in well stored minds. The address was prolific with good illustrations and apt quotations."

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, of New York city, who was formerly an officer of the Army, announced on Aug. 27 that Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., master of the sword and instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture at the U.S. Military Academy, had offered his services for thirty days to bring the School of Recruits of the Police Department to its highest efficiency. Captain Koehler is a friend of Commissioner Waldo, and when he learned on the Commissioner's

recent return from Europe that the police recruiting system in New York would be extended somewhat along the lines of those abroad he volunteered to give the department the benefit of his experience. Captain Koehler appeared at Police Headquarters on Wednesday and began work with a class of 125 men, divided into three separate squads for physical instruction, assisted by Police Captain Gargan and Inspector Cahalane. The men spent one hour in instruction in the humane method of handling prisoners and an hour learning how to handle a revolver.

There is no intention of relieving Lieut. Col. David DuB. Gaillard, C.E., U.S.A., from duty as a member of the Panama Canal Commission in consequence of his temporary breakdown. Colonel Gaillard is on sick leave under treatment at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore. Although he is seriously ill, there is no reason to doubt that he will recover his health sufficiently to be able to resume his duties at Panama in charge of the central division of the canal work, which includes the section through the Culebra Cut. During his absence Colonel Goethals has placed A. S. Zinn, one of Colonel Gaillard's assistant engineers, in temporary charge of the work of the central division. No change in the existing status is likely to be made for two or three months. If, however, it should become necessary to fill Colonel Gaillard's place on the Canal Commission the selection, it is considered probable, would fall on Lieut. Col. W. V. Judson, C.E., one of Colonel Goethals's personal assistants in canal work, but not now a member of the commission. Colonel Judson was Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia up to March last, when he was transferred to duty on the Panama Canal at the special request of Colonel Goethals.

As previously noted the Society of the Army of the Philippines opened its fourteenth annual reunion at the Albany Hotel in Denver on Monday morning, Aug. 18. That evening was spent at Elitch's Garden, where as guests of the John S. Stewart Post they witnessed the special performance of the battle of the Monitor and Merrimac; also the performance of "The Grain of Dust." Tuesday was spent in business session, while that evening the delegates were entertained in the den of the hotel with a smoker representing a Filipino night. Wednesday was spent in a picnic at Glacier Lake, called the top of the world, and at a business session there Rice W. Means, of Denver, was elected commander-in-chief for the ensuing two years, while F. Warner Karl-ling, the past commander, was elected to the executive committee. At this reunion the Society of the American Veterans of Foreign Service amalgamated with the Army of the Philippines, and the name of the society was changed to the Society of the Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico.

At the opening of the second annual bowling tournament of the 7th U.S. Cavalry at the Fort William McKinley Y.M.C.A. alleys on July 24 eleven troops out of the three squadrons entered teams. B Troop defeated A Troop, winning two games out of three. E Troop lost all three games to their opponents from Troop C. In the contests between Troops B and A Pollock and Bomika tied for high score honors, both bowling 175. The high score in the other contest was made by Hillsey, of C Troop, whose top figure was 174.

The Minister of Finance of Argentina, a despatch from Buenos Aires reports, has asked the Ministry of Agriculture for twenty thousand litres of petrol for the battleship Rivadavia, to be employed as fuel in her engines. A trial will be made of this service, and if successful, petrol will be substituted for coal.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., AUG. 28, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. William St. J. Jervey, jr., 10th Inf.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 195, Aug. 21, 1913, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake and Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., is amended so as to take effect Oct. 1, 1913. Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, 1913, for duty and one month's instruction in coast defense war game, then join proper station.

Major David J. Baker, jr., A.G., relieved duty as adjutant of 6th Brigade, and upon relief from treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., proceed to Chicago for temporary duty as adjutant of Central Department.

Major George T. Patterson, A.G., relieved temporary duty as adjutant, Central Department; to Texas City, Texas, for duty as adjutant of 6th Brigade.

First Lieut. Albert I. Hall, F.A., to Fort Sil, Okla., School of Fire for Field Artillery for purpose of taking course of instruction at the school, beginning Sept. 15, 1913, and upon completion of course return to proper station.

Leave one month, from Sept. 1, 1913, is granted Major Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C.

Leave three months, upon his arrival in the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence M. Marsh, C.A.C.

Leave ten days, from Sept. 2, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Carl A. Waldmann, C.A.C.

Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to 1st Company.

First Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav., relieved duty for Army Cavalry Rifle Team from Sept. 1, 1913, and will then return to proper station.

Para. 51 and 52, S.O. 175, War D., July 29, 1913, are amended to read "for the years 1913-15" instead of "for the year 1913-14."

First Lieut. Joseph Ware, Inf., relieved duty at Camp Perry, Ohio; return to proper station.

Capt. John H. Page, jr., 21st Inf., relieved duty with Army Infantry Team upon completion of matches at Camp Perry, and join proper station.

Second Lieut. Robert Coker, 3d Inf., relieved duty Camp Perry, Aug. 30, 1913, return to proper station.

The sick leave granted Capt. Henry F. McFeely, 12th Inf., is extended two months.

Col. James S. Rogers, now attached to 18th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment.

Second Lieut. Sydney S. Winslow, C.A.C., will assume charge of construction work at Fort Barrancas, Fla., relieving 2d Lieut. Walter W. Vautsmeier, C.A.C., of that duty.

Second Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., upon completion of his duties in office of Chief of Staff, to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty at the Mounted Service School.

Major Paul S. Halloran and Major Reuben B. Miller, Med. Corps, are detailed as members of the board appointed for the purpose of making an investigation of medical material, vice Col. Henry P. Birmingham and Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps, hereby relieved.

Leave fifteen days, from Aug. 29, 1913, granted Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 21, 1913.

Promotion in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Major Herbert M. Lord, Q.M. Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from March 4, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Beecher B. Ray, whose recess appointment expired by constitutional limitation March 3, 1913.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 25, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel (subject to examination required by law) from July 13, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, retired from active service July 12, 1913.

Capt. Allie W. Williams, M.C., to be major from July 13, 1913, vice Major Alexander N. Stark, promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 27, 1913.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. David B. Falk, jr., 12th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from June 12, 1913.

Second Lieut. Carlyle H. Wash, 14th Inf., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from June 12, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from Aug. 25, 1913.

Alexander Watson Williams, of the District of Columbia.
Walter Paul Davenport, of Minnesota.
Ralph Michael Le Conte, of Pennsylvania.
Louis Hopewell Bauer, of Massachusetts.
Lanphear Wesley Webb, jr., of Pennsylvania.
Austin James Canning, of Pennsylvania.
Harold Henry Fox, of New York.
Frederick Henry Dieterich, of New York.
William Guy Guthrie, of Kansas.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 22, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn to be colonel.
Major William W. Harts to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Francis A. Pope to be major.
First Lieut. James J. Loving to be captain.
Second Lieut. Paul S. Reincke to be first lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. George A. Herbat to be captain.
First Lieut. Philip J. Lauber to be captain.
First Lieut. Thomas M. Hunter to be captain.
First Lieut. Gad Morgan to be captain.
Second Lieut. Barton K. Yount to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Denham B. Crafton to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. William E. Selbie to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. John L. Jenkins to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Charles H. White to be first lieutenant.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officers.

Col. John P. Wisser to be brigadier general.
Col. Thomas F. Davis to be brigadier general.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Charles Linnell Austin to be second lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

Frederic Victor Beitter, John Jordan Boaz, Paul Eugene Bowers, Carl Raimund Hiller, Peter McCall Keating, Harvey Adams Moore, Firmadage King Nichols, Blanchard Beecher Pettijohn, Palmer Augustus Potter, Llewellyn Powell, James Albert Robertson, Edward Percy Simpson, Frederick Albert Tucker and Edward Mason Parker.

G.O. 37, AUG. 20, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

The results of the Eastern Department Rifle and Revolver Competitions for the year 1913, held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 16-29, 1913, are announced as follows:

Departmental Rifle Competition.

Number of competitors: enlisted men, 112; officers, 10; distinguished marksmen: enlisted men, 2; officers, 2.

Departmental Rifle Team.

Successful competitors.

	Score.	Medal.
1. Sergt. Harry L. Adams, Tr. B, 15th Cav.	847	Gold
2. 1st Sergt. Hjalmar A. Ekman, Co. L, 29th Inf.	816	Gold
3. Sergt. David E. Lane, Co. I, 9th Inf.	811	Silver
4. Q.M. Sergt. Mike F. Moran, Co. F, 29th Inf.	811	Silver
5. 1st Sergt. William Watson, Co. C, 5th Inf.	808	Silver
6. Sergt. Jacob P. Heffelfinger, Tr. A, 15th Cav.	806	Silver
7. Corpl. Daniel L. Hood, Co. M, 9th Inf.	805	Silver
8. Sergt. Henry Clark, Co. B, 1st Battln. Engrs.	804	Silver
9. Pvt. John J. Darwin, Co. L, 5th Inf.	802	Bronze
10. Sergt. Oscar L. Mullihan, Co. F, 9th Inf.	798	Bronze
11. Corpl. Henry J. Loane, 98th Co., C.A.C.	797	Bronze
12. Corpl. Albert Hamme, Co. H, 29th Inf.	791	Bronze
13. Corpl. Hanon F. Combs, Co. A, 17th Inf.	788	Bronze
14. Corpl. Alford Combs, Co. L, 3d Inf.	785	Bronze
15. Mus. Alexander Sabo, Co. H, 9th Inf.	782	Bronze
16. Pvt. Joseph Kozel, Co. K, 10th Inf.	781	Bronze
17. Sergt. Jaime Gonzalez, Co. G, P.R.R.	779	Bronze
18. 1st Sergt. Charles E. Cannon, Co. A, 9th Inf.	777	Bronze
19. Corpl. C. C. Batson, Co. C, 1st Battln. Engrs.	777	Bronze
20. Corpl. William Jackson, Co. K, 17th Inf.	776	Bronze
21. 1st Sergt. V. H. Marchbanks, Tr. C, 10th Cav.	775	Bronze
22. Art. John Dinki, Co. D, 29th Inf.	775	Bronze

Commissioned Officer Qualified for Team.

2a. 1st Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf. 873 Gold

Distinguished Marksman Qualified for Team.

14b. Q.M. Sergt. Emil Glarner, Co. L, 29th Inf. 825

Departmental Revolver Competition.

Number of competitors: enlisted men, 37; officers, 10; distinguished revolver shots: enlisted men, 4; officers, 2.

Departmental Revolver Team.

1. 1st Sergt. Matt Klem, Tr. D, 15th Cav.	1051	Gold
2. Sergt. Evaristo Correa, Co. A, P.R.R.	1021	Silver
3. 1st Sergt. William Watson, Co. C, 5th Inf.	1009	Silver
4. Sergt. Michael Kelly, Co. C, 1st Bn. Engrs.	1009	Bronze
5. 1st Sergt. Joseph E. Stott, Tr. B, 15th Cav.	1001	Bronze
6. Sergt. Frederick Curtis, Tr. D, 10th Cav.	995	Bronze
7. Sergt. Jacob P. Heffelfinger, Tr. A, 15th Cav.	988	Bronze

Commissioned Officer Qualified for Team.

3a. Major La Roy S. Upton, 10th Inf. 1014 Silver

Distinguished Revolver Shots Qualified for Team.

1b. 1st Lieut. John D. Burnett, 17th Inf.	1060
2b. Pvt. Haynes E. Harrelson, 79th Co., C.A.C.	1048
2b. 1st Lieut. John S. Upham, Inf.	1045
2b. Sergt. Edward P. Kearns, Tr. G, 11th Cav.	1023
3b. Corpl. William Jackson, Co. K, 17th Inf.	1014
3b. Sergt. James E. Logan, Tr. K, 10th Cav.	1013

G.O. 38, AUG. 23, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

The following instructions from the War Department, dated Aug. 21, 1913, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

To Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y.

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that Pars. 381 and 382, Army Regulations, 1910, will be changed as follows in the 1913 edition of the Regulations, now in course of being printed:

Par. 381: After the word "extinguished" on line 12, omit to the end of the sentence. At the end of the paragraph add, "On Sundays and holidays the time may be fixed one hour later."

Par. 382: Second line, for "15 minutes" substitute "30 minutes."

The foregoing changes will not appear in the series of printed Changes in Army Regulations.

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Barry: W. G. HAAN, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 16, AUG. 15, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.C., having reported, is

assigned to duty, temporarily, as department quartermaster, relieving Col. Abiel L. Smith, Q.M.C.

G.O. 12, AUG. 7, 1913, WESTERN DEPT.

The results of the Departmental Small-Arms Competitions for 1913, held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from July 14 to 23, 1913, are announced in the following tables. [We publish only the prize-winners.]

RIFLE COMPETITION.

Order.	Competitors.	Agg.	Medal.
1.	Sergt. Alpha A. Clark, Co. I, 20th Inf.	883	Gold
2.	Corpl. Jerry T. Allen, Co. I, 16th Inf.	864	Gold
3.	Sergt. John J. Harvey, Co. C, 12th Inf.	860	Silver
4.	1st Sergt. E. F. Hutchinson, Co. E, 20th Inf.	855	Silver
5.	Sergt. Luther E. Gladfield, Co. L, 20th Inf.	853	Silver
6.	Corpl. Edward Colburn, Co. G, 16th Inf.	851	Silver
7a.	Corpl. Benton P. Deaton, Co. G, 6th Inf.	857	Bronze
8.	Sergt. J. G. Grika, 6th Inf. (Dist. M.)	852	Bronze
9.	Sergt. Thomas B. Cassels, Co. G, 12th Inf.	834	Bronze
10.	Sergt. Ernest Marshall, Co. F, 2d Bn. Engrs.	831	Bronze
11.	Sergt. John H. Bush, Co. I, 6th Inf.	827	Bronze
12.	Corpl. Joseph F. Peal, Co. C, 20th Inf.	827	Bronze
13.	Corpl. G. C. P. Archibald, Co. K, 16th Inf.	825	Bronze
14.	Corpl. James O. Grubb, Tr. A, 1st Cav.	820	Bronze
15.	Q.M. Sergt. Jesse H. Grahl, Co. I, 14th Inf.	819	Bronze
16.	Sergt. James Christian, 33d Co., C.A.C.	817	Bronze
17.	Corpl. Lewis Nutweek, Co. L, 21st Inf.	816	Bronze
18.	Sergt. John C. McGowan, Co. F, 16th Inf.	815	Bronze
19.	Sergt. Roy C. Wells, Tr. M, 1st Cav.	814	Bronze

REVOLVER COMPETITION.

Order.	Competitors.	Agg.	Medal.
1.	Sergt. Warner Brown, Tr. G, 1st Cav.	1033	Gold
2.	Sergt. James Christian, 33d Co., C.A.C.	1048	Silver
3.	2d Lieut. Herbert L. Taylor, 21st Inf.	1090	Silver
4.	Mus. Joseph Orsek, Co. A, 6th Inf.	1031	Bronze
5.	Sergt. William T. Pickard, Tr. L, 1st Cav.	1018	Bronze
6.	1st Sergt. Stephen Miller, Co. G, 12th Inf.	1017	Bronze
7.	Sergt. John H. Van Nort, Co. D, 20th Inf.	1009	Bronze

G.O. 13, AUG. 12, 1913, WESTERN DEPT.

Publishes list of students who attended and successfully completed the prescribed course of instruction at the Students' Military Instruction Camp held under the auspices of the War Department at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from July 1 to Aug. 8, 1913, in alphabetical order with names of respective educational institutions.

G.O. 22, JULY 16, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Headquarters and band, 4th Battalion, and 41st and 48th Companies, Philippine Scouts, are relieved duty at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, and assigned to station at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan.

Headquarters and band proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, upon arrival of 11th Battalion, Phil. Scouts, at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite.

Upon arrival of the companies of the 24th Infantry at Camp McGrath, Batangas, the 41st Company, Phil. Scouts, will be reported to Major James M. Petty, P.S., in charge of riderpest quarantine forces, for riderpest quarantine duty, and will proceed to such station as he may designate.

The 48th Company, Philippine Scouts, will remain at its present station.

G.O. 23, JULY 19, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. Par. 13, G.O. 8, Philippine Dept., April 25, 1913, is amended to read as follows:

"The garrison schools for officers will be conducted according to the provisions of Par. 6-44, inclusive, G.O. 70, War D., 1910, excepting that all Philippine Scout officers will take the entire garrison school course, substituting the first forty lessons in Spanish and Languellier's Practical Course in Spanish for the prescribed course in Hippology."

II. Gives instructions for the care of leather and leather equipment published for the information of all concerned. They apply to all leather and leather equipments furnished by the Ordnance Department in the Philippine Islands, whether stored at the Manila Ordnance Depot or with post ordnance officers, and are in addition to the instructions contained in Par. 1, Cir. 23, War D., 1910, as amended.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

Leave ten days, about Aug. 28, 1913, to Col. William A. Simpson, A.G. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

Leave two months, permission to visit China and Japan and to apply to department commander for extension of one month, granted Major Henry H. Whitney, A.G., about Sept. 15, 1913. (July 15, Phil. D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF Q.M.C.

When his services are no longer required in Washington, D.C., under Par. 7, S.O. 191, War D., Aug. 16, 1913, Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M.C., will proceed to camp of Cavalry instruction, near Winchester, Va., on duty pertaining to the Q.M. Corps, and upon completion of this duty return to station. (Aug. 19, E.D.)

Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Q.M.C., relieved duty office of department quartermaster, date of sailing of transport Thomas for Japan (about July 23, 1913), and will proceed to Nagasaki, thence by commercial transportation to Tientsin, China, for duty as quartermaster China Expedition and depot quartermaster Tientsin, China. (July 14, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 165, July 17, 1913, War D., as relates to Major Morton J. Henry, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 165, July 17, 1913, War D., as relates to Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M.C., is revoked. He will report to commanding general, Phil. Dept., for assignment to duty as depot Q.M. at Nagasaki, Japan, to relieve Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Manila, P.I., Phil. Dept., for assignment to duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Leave twenty days, upon relief duty Camp Perry, Ohio, granted Major William R. Grove, Q.M.C. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Capt. Frank T. Hines, Q.M.C., proceed to following posts about Aug. 25, 1913, for inspections of electrical and power apparatus and oil burning installations and on official business pertaining to other matters relating to the Q.M. Corps: Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Fort Baker, Cal.; Fort Miley, Cal.; Fort Barry, Cal.; Fort Mason, Cal.; Fort McDowell, Cal.; Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Fort Stevens, Ore.; Fort Columbia, Wash.; Fort Worden, Wash.; Fort Flagler, Wash.; Fort Ward, Wash.; Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lewis R. Taft, Q.M.C., now on duty at headquarters, Western Dept., will be sent to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for temporary duty to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Joe C. Platt, Q.M.C. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward Bonner, Q.M.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas J. Wilson, Q.M.C., Springfield Armory, Mass., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Pay Clerk Archie H. Willis, Q.M.C., will be relieved duty office of department quartermaster date of sailing of the next transport for District of Mindanao and will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (July 14, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James S. Harvey, Q.M.C., recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. George A. Atkinson, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William A. Grey, Q.M.C., upon completion temporary duty Washington, D.C., to recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 183, War D., Aug. 7, 1913, relating to Q.M. Sergt. Michael G. Bullier, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 26, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, SURG. GEN.

Leave two months, permission to visit China and Japan, granted Major William E. Vose, M.C., about Sept. 15, 1913. (July 15, Phil. D.)

Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C., to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty seven days, and upon completion proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Capt. John L. Shepard, Samuel M. De Loffre and Robert L. Carswell, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Roberts, M.R.C., are relieved duty in this department on date of sailing, and will proceed on first available transport to San Francisco for further orders. (July 12, Phil. D.)

The following changes in station of medical officers are ordered:

Major Peter C. Field, M.C., Attending Surgeon's Office, headquarters, Philippine Department, to Division Hospital, Manila.

First Lieut. Joseph Casper, M.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Division Hospital, Manila.

First Lieut. Edward L. Napier, M.C., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island.

First Lieut. Leonard S. Hughes, M.C., Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna.

First Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., now at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for rest and recuperation, to Camp John Hay.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite.

They will proceed to the stations indicated for duty. (July 14, Phil. D.)

The following officers of Medical Corps due to arrive about July 17, 1913, on transport Thomas, are assigned to station as follows:

Major Edward R. Schreiner, Attending Surgeon's Office, headquarters, Philippine Department, Manila.

First Lieut. James L. Robinson, Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao.

First Lieut. Francis X. Strong, Camp McGrath, Batangas.

They will proceed to the stations indicated for duty. (July 14, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., to Santa Barbara, Cal., for purpose of examining 2d Lieut. Allan S. Boyd, Jr., 12th Inf., reported sick, and if the case demand such action he will conduct Lieutenant Boyd to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Aug. 20, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., relieved duty in Surgeon General's Office, about Oct. 1, 1913; to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Capt. John A. Clark, relieved duty Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty.

Capt. John L. Shepard, upon arrival at San Francisco, proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty.

Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.C. (Aug. 20, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Leopold Mitchell, M.C., relieved duty Army Transport Service, upon arrival of Contract Surg. William O. Cutliffe, U.S.A., and will return to proper station, Fort Lawton, Wash. (Aug. 26, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following officers of Medical Reserve Corps are relieved duty in this department, date of sailing of transport scheduled to leave Manila Aug. 15, 1913, and will proceed on vessel designated to San Francisco for further orders:

First Lieut. David D. Hogan, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite.

First Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (July 14, Phil. D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John C. Griffin, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 22, 1913. (Aug. 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 10 and 11, S.O. 166, July 18, 1913, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. John R. Hereford and Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C., is revoked. (Aug. 25, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Competitive examinations for the position of sergeant first class, Hospital Corps, will be held at posts in the Eastern Department Dec. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1913, under the provisions of A.R. 1428. Applications must conform strictly to the requirements of this regulation and to Par. 31, Manual for the Medical Department, 1911, and will not be forwarded from posts or stations after Nov. 1, 1913. Sergeants who have had less than six months' service in their grade on Dec. 1, 1913, will not be admitted to the examination. Examining boards will be appointed in department orders; questions and specific instructions will be sent from the Surgeon General's Office, in due time, to the posts where the examinations are to be held. (Aug. 18, E.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Max Dohle, H.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Ambulance Company No. 2. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John J. Hurley, H.C., Fort Worden, Wash., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

The following enlisted men, Hospital Corps, are relieved duty at their respective stations and will be sent on next transport to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty:

Sergt. 1st Class Robert L. McEnroe (now at Augur Barracks, Jolo), Ambulance Company No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Sergt. Joseph Stahl, Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Sergt. Gurney O. Oakley, Division Hospital, Manila. (July 10, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Christian T. Preuss, H.C., is relieved further duty at Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., and will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Sergt. Arthur H. H.C., is relieved duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, report to department surgeon for duty. (July 10, Phil. D.)

Sergt. William D. G. Grube, H.C., having reported, will proceed to Fort Lisicum, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

Sergt. Harry D. Morton, H.C., now at the Cavalry camp of instruction, Winchester, Va., will be discharged by purchase. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Sergt. Benjamin F. Smith, H.C., Fort Crook, Neb., will be discharged by purchase. (Aug. 26, War D.)

CONTRACT SURGEON.

Contract Surg. William O. Cutliffe, U.S.A., is detailed in the Army Transport Service, with station at Seattle, Wash., and will report to medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, that city, for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM T. ROSSELL, C. OF E.

First Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, C.E., now at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, will transfer his present duties to 1st Lieut. Richard Park, C.E., and proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (July 15, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. Harry D. Green, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 23, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C. OF O.

Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney and Major Edward P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., proceed to Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md., to attend meeting on Sept. 2, 1913, of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powder. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Leave twenty-five days, permission to visit China and Japan, granted Capt. Everett S. Hughes, O.D., effective date of sailing of next transport for China. (July 6, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. John W. Peairs, now at Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., proceed to following places for inspection of Militia batteries specified: Binghamton, N.Y., Battery C, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y.; Syracuse, N.Y., Battery A, Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to the following places, making inspections of Militia batteries specified: Camden, N.J., Battery B, Field Artillery, National Guard of New Jersey, and Phoenixville, Pa., Battery C, Field Artillery, National Guard of Pennsylvania. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., to East Orange, N.J., making inspection of Battery A, Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y. (Aug. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Roland W. Pinger, O.D., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., inspect seasonment and work of ordnance machinists engaged thereon. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. John T. Annon, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George W. Hays, Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 179, War D., Aug. 2, 1913, relating to Ord. Sergt. Casper Mayer, is amended to direct that on or before expiration of furlough he report to Fort Snelling for temporary duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Par. 3, S.O. 63, these headquarters, c.s., is amended so as to grant Capt. Holland Rubottom, S.C., leave for one month

and twenty-three days, instead of two months and twenty-three days. (Aug. 14, C.D.)

Leave fifteen days, effective about Aug. 23, 1913, to Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, S.C. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 23, 1913, granted Capt. George E. Kumpe, S.C. (Aug. 17, 2d Div.)

Capt. Holland Rubottom, S.C., relieved duty with Field Co. A, Sig. Corps, upon expiration present leave, then to Texas City, Texas, to command of Field Co. D, Sig. Corps, relieving Capt. George E. Kumpe, S.C., who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the Army Service Schools, for duty with Signal Corps organizations at that post. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Magnus Nordquist, Co. F, S.C., is relieved from duty at the radio station, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and will be sent to Manila for temporary duty on the transport Merritt during the next voyage of that vessel to the southern islands, for the purpose of repairing the radio equipment on board. Upon completion thereof will report to department signal officer for duty. (July 11, Phil. D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps, now at Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty: First Class Sergis, Samuel S. V. Schernhorn, Fred E. Stuard and Lieut. Kytile. (Aug. 19, Western D.)

Sergt. Greeley Munday, S.C., now at Fort Lawton, Wash., to cable ship Burnside for duty. (Aug. 15, Western D.)

Master Signal Electr. Thomas A. Grant on Sept. 1, 1913, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. WALTER L. FINLEY.

Leave one month, about Sept. 15, permission to apply for extension of one month, granted Capt. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Aug. 19, Western D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

COL. ROBERT D. REED, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. John Frayser, Troop F, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., relieved duty with Army Cavalry Team, upon conclusion of National Team Match about Aug. 30, 1913, and will then return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 27, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

G.O. 25, AUG. 7, 1913.

4TH CAVALRY, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, H.T.

Regimental Coms. Sergt. Frank J. Donohue having completed the necessary service for retirement, all of which has been with the 4th Cavalry, and who is now about to leave the regiment for the mainland pending action of the War Department on his application to be placed on the retired list, the undersigned takes advantage of this opportunity to express his appreciation of the character of the service performed by Regimental Commissary Sergeant Donohue.

He has passed through the various grades for non-commissioned officers, reaching his present grade Dec. 21, 1901. In this capacity, as in the other non-commissioned grades, he has shown marked ability and by constant endeavor, a strict sense of duty, loyalty to his superiors and justice to those under him he has won the esteem of all members of the regiment. His service, both in peace and war, is worthy of emulation by all men aspiring to the higher grades for non-commissioned officers.

The Regimental Commander takes great pleasure in extending to Regimental Commissary Sergeant Donohue, who has the distinction of having been a non-commissioned officer in the regiment for over twenty-two years continuously, the best wishes of the regiment for his welfare in whatever field the future may find him.

W. D. BEACH,

Colonel, 4th Cavalry, Commanding.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

The name of 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 5th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers. Nov. 1, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, Cav., is removed therefrom. Oct. 31, 1913. Lieutenant Butler is assigned to 2d Cavalry, Nov. 1, 1913, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that regiment. (Aug. 21, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.

Leave one month, about Sept. 2, 1913, is granted Major James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav. (Aug. 18, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, 6th Cav., is further extended one month and twenty days. (Aug. 20, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1913, to 2d Lieut. William P. J. O'Neill, 6th Cav.

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave twenty days, permission to visit China and Japan, granted Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 7th Cav., date of sailing of next transport for China. (July 10, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 182, Aug. 6, 1913, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Frank E. Davis, 7th Cav., is revoked. Lieutenant Davis is transferred from 7th Cavalry to 5th Cavalry, to take effect Oct. 1, 1913. He will be assigned to a troop and station and will as soon as practicable after Nov. 1, 1913, join station. (Aug. 21, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. EBEN SWIFT.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 8th Cav., May 14, 1913, is extended one month. (July 14, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. Edward Plogstert, Troop B, 8th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 21, War

will proceed to and take station at Fort Meade, S.D. (Aug. 14, C.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Par. 7, S.O. 148, these headquarters, Aug. 11, 1913, granting Capt. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav., leave for twenty days, is revoked. (Aug. 14, E.D.)

Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav., will make not to exceed one visit in September, 1913, and one in October, 1913, to Bloomington, Peoria, and Springfield, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of instructing organizations of Militia Cavalry at the places named. (Aug. 25, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Major Frank M. Caldwell, 14th Cav., about Sept. 1, 1913, to Winchester, Va., Cavalry camp of instruction, for duty for a period of fifteen days, and upon completion join his proper station. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about Sept. 11, 1913, granted Vetn. Daniel B. Leininger, 14th Cav. (Aug. 28, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

First Lieut. John Cooke, 15th Cav., is relieved duty at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., Sept. 15, 1913, and will join his regiment. (Aug. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 15th Cav., is hereby assigned to Troop F, effective Oct. 1, 1913. (Aug. 22, 15th Cav.)

First Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 15th Cav., is hereby transferred from Troop F to unassigned, effective Oct. 1, 1913. (Aug. 23, 15th Cav.)

G.O. 1, AUG. 15, 1913, 15TH U.S. CAVALRY.

The Regimental Commander is much gratified at the results of the work of the competitors representing the troops of the 1st Squadron at the Eastern Departmental Rifle and Pistol Competitions and the Army Rifle and Pistol Competitions, 1913.

The results of the firing at the Departmental Rifle Competition, three organizations represented: Troop B, Sergt. Harry L. Adams, first gold medal; Troop A, Sergt. Jacob P. Heffelfinger, silver medal.

Pistol Competition, all four troops represented: Troop D, 1st Sergt. Matt Klem, first gold medal; Troop B, 1st Sergt. Joseph E. Stott, bronze medal; Troop A, Sergt. Jacob P. Heffelfinger, bronze medal.

Army Competition, rifle, Sergts. Harry L. Adams and Jacob P. Heffelfinger competing: Sergt. Harry L. Adams, Troop B, silver medal.

Army Competition, pistol, 1st Sergeants Klem and Stott competing: First Sergt. Matt Klem, Troop D, gold medal, tying for first place.

JOS. GARRARD.

Colonel, 15th Cavalry, Commanding.

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month, permission to visit China and Japan, granted Col. William J. Nicholson, Cav., date of sailing of next transport for China. (July 10, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Cav., is detailed as inspector-instructor with Co. A, Sig. Corps, Militia of Ohio, during practice march and camp, Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1913, and will proceed to Toledo, Ohio, in time to arrive there not later than Aug. 31, 1913. (Aug. 14, C.D.)

First Lieut. Rodman Butler, Cav., relieved duty Fort Logan, Colo., and from further duty on recruiting service, effective Nov. 1, 1913, and assigned to 2d Cav., and will join regiment. (Aug. 21, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

The 1st Battalion, 1st F.A., now on Corregidor Island, will return to Camp Stotsenbo, Pampanga. (July 12, Phil. D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. ELI D. HOYLE.

Leave one month, permission to visit China and Japan, granted 2d Lieut. Herbert R. Odell, 2d F.A., about Aug. 15, 1913. (July 11, Phil. D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave one month and fifteen days, permission to visit U.S., granted 2d Lieut. Lucien H. Taliaferro, 2d F.A., authorized to leave department about July 23, 1913. This leave is granted with understanding that Lieutenant Taliaferro will return to his station by transport leaving San Francisco Oct. 5, 1913. (July 14, Phil. D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LUCIEN G. BERRY.

Leave ten days, upon expiration of his present sick leave, granted 1st Lieut. William McCleave, 4th F.A. (Aug. 23, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, 5th F.A., is extended four days. (Aug. 23, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. Webster A. Capron, 6th F.A., is detailed as inspector-instructor with Co. B, Signal Corps, Militia of Ohio, during practice march and camp, Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1913, and will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, not later than Aug. 31, 1913. (Aug. 14, C.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Edgar H. Yule, F.A., San Francisco, is detailed as inspector-instructor with Battery A, Field Artillery, Militia of California, during encampment to be held near Los Angeles, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, 1913. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The following changes in duties and stations of officers of Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake relieved command of Fort Crockett, Texas, and of Coast Defenses of Galveston; to Fort Williams, Maine, for duty.

Major Edwin Landon relieved duty as adjutant (personnel officer) to C.O., North Atlantic Coast Artillery District; to Fort Crockett, Texas, assume command that post and of Coast Defenses of Galveston.

Major Andrew Hero, Jr., relieved duty as adjutant (personnel officer) to C.O., South Atlantic C.A.D., Oct. 1, 1913; report to C.O. that district for duty as materiel officer.

Major Albert G. Jenkins relieved temporary duty as materiel officer, South Atlantic C.A.D., Oct. 1, 1913; report to C.O. that district for duty as adjutant (personnel officer). (Aug. 21, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from present duties, granted Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C. (Aug. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond E. Lee, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to 67th Company and placed on unassigned list. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, C.A.C. (Aug. 16, E.D.)

Leave twelve days, to terminate not later than Sept. 25, 1913, on which date he will comply with War Department orders, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, C.A.C. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

Leave ten days, about Sept. 2, 1913, to 2d Lieut. William C. Washington, C.A.C. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

Leave ten days, about Sept. 2, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Cecil C. Young, C.A.C. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

Leave ten days, upon his relief present duties, granted 2d Lieut. Ernest L. Osborne, C.A.C. (Aug. 23, War D.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 189, Aug. 14, 1913, War D., as relates to Major Albert G. Jenkins, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1913, granted Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., C.A.C. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Leave three months, permission to return to U.S. via Europe, granted Capt. Laurence C. Brown, C.A.C. (July 10, Phil. D.)

Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the board making a study of all features of guns, carriages, ammunition, fire-control instruments, range tables, and range charts, with the object of determining their probable effect upon the accuracy of fire with seacoast cannon. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Major Jacob C. Johnson, C.A.C., at proper time to Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Worden, Wash., for duty as umpire in connection with annual service artillery practice in Coast Defenses of Columbia and in Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, to be held during the months of September and October, 1913. (Aug. 14, Western D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, C.A.C., relieved assignment to 55th Company, placed on unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Oahu, for duty on his staff. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Leave four months, about Oct. 1, 1913, granted Col. Adam Slaker, C.A.C. (Aug. 27, War D.)

The name of Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Aug. 27, 1913, and the name of Capt. Malcolm Young, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, Aug. 26, 1913. (Aug. 26, War D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Hudson T. Patten, C.A.C., is extended one month on surgeon's certificate. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Waldo B. Carpenter, 95th Company, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 27, War D.)

First Sergt. Edwin W. Currin, 86th Company, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Sergt. John Borders, 42d Co., C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (July 14, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Henry Guerin, 86th Company, C.A.C., that soldier, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 21, War D.)

INFANTRY.

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES MORTON.

First Lieut. James E. McDonald, 5th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service; to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for instruction for ten days and then to New Orleans, La., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Percy E. Tripps, U.S.A., retired from further duty on recruiting service. Lieutenant Colonel Tripps thus relieved will proceed to his home. (Aug. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., relieved duty Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1913, and return to proper station. (Aug. 27, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

Leave two months and fifteen days, upon completion of his duties with the Infantry Rifle Team at Camp Perry, Ohio, granted Capt. Ward Dabney, 6th Inf. (Aug. 21, Western D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMANN.

COL. ROBERT C. VAN VLIET, ATTACHED.

Par. 6, S.O. 95, these headquarters, c.s., relating to 1st Lieut. Girard L. McIntee, Jr., 7th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 14, C.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 20, 1913, granted 2d Lieut. David O. Byars, 7th Inf. (Aug. 16, 2d Div.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. JONES.

First Lieut. Joseph E. Barzynski, 8th Inf., from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, Pettit Barracks for duty with his company. (July 16, Phil. D.)

Capt. James M. Loud, 8th Inf., report in person to Col. William A. Nichols (Inf.), G.S., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination by the board. (Aug. 21, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., detailed for general recruiting service; to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Sick leave two months granted 2d Lieut. Allan S. Boyd, Jr., 12th Inf., now at Santa Barbara, Cal. (Aug. 21, Western D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave two months and twenty days, permission to visit U.S., granted 2d Lieut. Jasper A. Davies, 13th Inf., authorized to leave department about Sept. 15, 1913. (July 10, Phil. D.)

The 13th Infantry, entire regiment, now on Corregidor Island, will return to its proper stations. (July 15, Phil. D.)

Cook Edmund McGrath, Co. K, 13th Inf., now on duty with casual detachment, Fort William McKinley, Rizal to Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (July 14, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. Theodore Nagel, Co. E, 13th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 26, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. RICHARD H. WILSON.

Leave ten days to Major John W. Heavey, 14th Inf. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 15, permission to apply for extension of fifteen days, granted 1st Lieut. Edwin C. McNeil, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Aug. 19, Western D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 147, Western D., Aug. 12, 1913, relating to 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 20, Western D.)

Second Lieut. James A. Merritt, 14th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1913, and will proceed to that place for duty that time. Lieutenant Merritt is relieved treatment General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to comply with this order. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Sergt. Major Denis Hayes, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 21, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. F. TILLSON.

Leave two months, permission to travel in the Orient, granted 1st Lieut. Eugene Santschi, Jr., 15th Inf., effective about Sept. 1, 1913. (July 16, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Max S. Murray, 15th Inf., due to arrive on transport Thomas July 17, 1913, will proceed by transport sailing about July 23, 1913, to Nagasaki, Japan, and thence by commercial transportation to Tientsin, China, to join his regiment. (July 14, Phil. D.)

Headquarters, 2d Battalion, and Cos. F, G and H, 15th Inf., now in the field with headquarters at Camp Alasassin River, Bataan, will return to Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (July 16, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE BELL, JR.

Leave fifteen days, upon relief from present duties, to 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf. (Aug. 23, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES A. IRONS.

First Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., upon the completion of his duties at Camp Perry, Ohio, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty, and then to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 23, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. ROGERS.

Capt. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., upon expiration present leave, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for surgical treatment. (Aug. 25, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. MILLARD F. WALTZ.

Sick leave two months granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf. (Aug. 27, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Aug. 19, Western D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL A. FREDERICK.

The leave granted Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 22d Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (Aug. 17, 2d Div.)

Leave twenty-two days, about Aug. 20, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 22d Inf. (Aug. 18, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. Ray C. Hill, Inf. (Aug. 19, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 22d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 21, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 22d Inf. (Aug. 20, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. GLENN.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 23d Inf. (Aug. 14, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William A. Beach, 23d Inf., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 17, 2d Div.)

Sick leave one month to 2d Lieut. Allen R. Edwards, 23d Inf., upon expiration of leave granted him. (Aug. 15, 2d Div.)

Leave one month is granted Capt. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf. (Aug. 18, 2d Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM C. BUTTLER.

Leave one month, permission to visit China and Japan, granted 1st Lieut. William H. Patterson, 24th Inf., date of sailing of next transport for China. (July 16, Phil. D.)

Headquarters, band, headquarters 3d Battalion, and Cos. A, B, C, K, L and M, 24th Inf., now on Corregidor Island, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas. (July 15, Phil. D.)

Cook Mansfield Robinson, Co. D, 24th Inf., Corregidor

Island, to Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (July 10, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT L. BULLARD.

The leave granted Major Lucius L. Durfee, 26th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (Aug. 15, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Lancelot M. Purcell, 26th Inf., will proceed to Nevada, Mo., to arrive not later than Aug. 24, 1913, and report to Capt. Wait C. Johnson, 13th Inf., as an assistant in instructing the Militia of Missouri, Aug. 24 to 31, 1913. (Aug. 14, C.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1913, granted Capt. Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf. (Aug. 16, 2d Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. MALLORY.

Leave one month and ten days, effective about Aug. 23, 1913, to 1st Lieut. John W. Lang, 29th Inf. (Aug. 16, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES McCLEURE.

Q.M. Sergt. John P. Murray, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 21, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, Inf., having reported, will proceed by first available transportation to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and report to commanding general, District of Mindanao, for assignment to duty under his direction. (July 13, Phil. D.)

Leave eighteen days, about Aug. 24, 1913, to Capt. George H. White, Inf. (Aug. 23, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave four months, permission to visit U.S., granted 1st Lieut. Frank O. Smith, P.S., authorized to leave department about Sept. 15, 1913. (July 11, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Roy E. Glass, P.S., due to arrive on transport Thomas about July 17, 1913, will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty, pending arrival of his company at that post. (July 12, Phil. D.)

The 7th, 10th and 11th Companies, Philippine Scouts, now in Manila, will return on or about July 19, 1913, to their proper station, Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay. (July 16, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave twenty days, about Sept. 2, 1913, to Lieut. Col. Elmer W. Hubbard, U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Capt. Charles D. Clay, U.S.A., retired, relieved duty with Militia of Kentucky; to his home. (Aug. 23, War D.)

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

The following organizations are detailed to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 15 to 20, 1913:

11th Cavalry.—One squadron; to be selected by the regimental commander.

17th Infantry.—The entire regiment.

To enable the squadron, 11th Cavalry, selected for this duty to comply with these instructions, the Commanding Officer, Camp of Cavalry Instruction, near Winchester, Va., will relieve the squadron from duty at that camp in time to permit it to return, by rail, to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., so as to arrive there not later than Sept. 15, 1913.

The 17th Infantry, with the band, will proceed, accompanied by the necessary commissioned and enlisted sanitary personnel and supplies from Fort McPherson, Ga., by rail, to Chattanooga, arriving there not later than Sept. 15, 1913, where they will go into camp, and on Sept. 21 return to station, by rail.

Dress and service uniforms will be worn by both organizations as the occasion demands.

The permanent camp equipment and the necessary mounts of the 17th Infantry will be shipped with the command.

The regimental and squadron commanders concerned will communicate directly with Mr. J. A. Patten, executive director of the Chattanooga Encampment Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., and arrange with him all details as to exercises, parades, etc., desired of the troops during the encampment. (Aug. 15, E.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capts. James I. Mabey and Charles E. Freeman, M.C., is appointed to meet at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for physical examination of officers who may be required to take the riding test. (Aug. 14, Western D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Dec. 31, 1913.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Thomas	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Logan	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Sherman	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 1	14
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Jan. 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	L
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Representative Tavenner, of Illinois, has introduced
a bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,030,000 for
the enlargement of the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to
avoid overcharges for Army ammunition unbelievable to
the average citizen, according to this Representative
of the Rock Island district. The improvements would
include an extension of the plants for the manufacture
of cartridges and field artillery ammunition. According
to Mr. Tavenner, the Government is paying exorbitant
prices for munitions of war. He declared it paid ap-
proximately \$25 for shrapnel shells for the use of field
guns when it had been demonstrated that the Frankford
Arsenal at Philadelphia could turn them out for \$12.52.
He also asserted that the same arsenal turned out ball
cartridges for the service rifles at a cost of less than
\$30 a thousand, while private contractors were charging
the Government something more than \$38 for the same
supplies.Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., Chief of the Bu-
reau of Navigation, has had printed 2,500 copies of the
latest entrance examinations at the U.S. Naval Academy
and will have them sent to school principals and college
professors in every part of the United States to ascer-
tain whether the examinations are considered so rigid
as to be virtually prohibitive. The Navy Department
has so repeatedly had to meet the charge that the ex-
aminations were unfair and illogical that this solution
of the question has been decided upon.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1913.

ELIMINATION OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE.From one of those who should be advocating the
elimination of political influence from the Army comes
the suggestion that the War Department will not be
able to secure any legislation from Congress because
Secretary of War Garrison in appointing general officers
has refused to consider any but professional recommenda-
tions. In this connection it is stated: "Unless there is
something to modify a situation which is most un-
promising as to results, there can be little expected in
the way of important or even unimportant Army legis-
lation."In other words, Secretary of War Garrison is called
upon to trade brigadier generalcies for Army legislation.
He is not to take into consideration professional advice
in professional matters, nor to discharge his official duty
of determining what officers shall be promoted or de-
tailed to important duty, but to go to Congress hat in
hand and offer to trade the President's constitutional
authority over appointments for legislation desired for
the improvement of the Army. We sometimes find occa-
sion to criticize Congress, but we have no such con-
temptible opinion of it as is involved in the view that
it must be bribed to do its constitutional duty with
reference to Service legislation. What the statement
criticized suggests is to return to the old style political
game of "tickle me and I will tickle you" from which
it has been the endeavor in recent years to escape,
especially in the War Department, where, in spite of an
impression to the contrary, there has been a minimum of
political influence in the matter of promotion and selection
for desirable details.To avoid even the appearance of evil Secretary of
War Garrison has undertaken to put into effect a policy
inaugurated by President Roosevelt, in which recom-
mendations for appointments in the Services from
Senators and Congressmen are injurious rather than
beneficial to candidates. Here and there there have been
protests from some members of Congress; but as a whole
this new policy, or rather the revival of an old policy,
has met with the approval of Congress. The daily papers
will be filled no longer with the accounts of Congressmen
going to the White House in the interests of candidates
for appointments. Even if this policy on the part of
the Secretary of War were to result in a temporary
backset to his legislative program for the Army, the
sacrifice would be well compensated by the effect it
would have on the Army personnel. Nothing will do
more to make the Army contented than the complete
elimination of political influence from the Services.But judging from what President Wilson is accom-
plishing while pursuing the same policy with regard
to civil appointments, Secretary of War Garrison will
receive as much consideration from Congress when he
makes his recommendations as if he yielded to political
influence. Not since the foundation of the Government
have there been so few changes in minor civil offices
with the advent of a new administration of the different
political faith. President Wilson has absolutely refused
to adopt the Jacksonian doctrine of "To the victor
belongs the spoils." Yet no one will say for a moment
that Congress is ignoring the recommendations of the
President. His enemies are referring to him as a "boss"
and his friends as the greatest party leader in the history
of his country. Congress has adopted almost without
modification the legislative program formulated at the
White House. In due time the President will take up
Army and Navy problems and will secure Congressional
approval for the recommendations of his Secretaries. It
can be assumed that Secretary Garrison is not acting
without consulting the President, and the same can be
stated with regard to Secretary Daniels. President
Wilson would be the first to object to the injection of
political influence into the Army. Furthermore, he will
have in this the support of the Democratic leaders of
the Senate and House.Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., chief engineer of
the Panama Canal, has recommended to the Secretary of
War, as one of the fundamental regulations for the
operation of the canal, that all vessels passing through
the waterway shall be required to accept the services of
an engineer-pilot provided by the canal authorities. This
is to be done as a precautionary measure to avoid in-
jury to locks and their intricate and costly machinery
by any accident through a misunderstanding of signals.
It has been estimated that sixty pilots will be required
for the work. It is certain that in time of war such a
regulation for entire control by Government pilots would
be necessary and Colonel Goethals takes the position
that it is wise to begin in time of peace and maintain
the arrangement uniformly so that there would be no ap-
parent hardship in the plan in time of war. It is recog-

nized that there might be danger in time of war from an engineer of an unfriendly country disobeying signals and smashing into a lock and inflicting great injury to it.

OUR CONTROVERSY WITH MEXICO.

One need not be assumed to seek the depreciation of the philanthropic efforts of the President to effect a peaceful solution of the Mexican situation by calling attention to one point in the address of the Chief Executive to Congress on Aug. 27 that has not aroused the discussion which it seems to us to deserve. We refer to the apparent contradiction between the demand made by President Wilson relative to the elimination of General Huerta as a prospective candidate for the Presidency and the presidential assertion in his message to Congress that this country must not interfere in the politics of Mexico.

In the instructions given to Mr. Lind, the Presidential special envoy to Mexico, was this proposal: "The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the Republic at this [the proposed] election."

Now, near the close of his message, President Wilson makes this declaration of what he considers the duty of the United States towards the internal politics of Mexico:

"We cannot, in the circumstances, be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

It may be asked in all fairness what the proposal seeking the obliteration of Huerta as a candidate means if not taking sides in the political controversy now raging in Mexico. What more could be done to hurt the Huerta party than to demand that its chief take himself out of the field of candidacy, efface himself utterly from the political field, which he took such dangerous risks to enter?

Let us draw a parallel with our own country as an example. Suppose that in 1861, Great Britain had sent proposals to President Lincoln urging him to resign as a condition precedent to an attempt on its part to establish peace between the North and the South. Would it have been possible for Great Britain honestly to announce that in doing so she had no desire to be "a partisan of either party to the contest?" Would not such a proposal have been instantly taken by the North as an evidence that England was taking sides with the South? To ask the standard bearer of a party to obliterate himself comes dangerously near, in our opinion, to taking sides against the party he represents.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gamboa, calls attention to the fact that the laws of Mexico prohibit the provisional President from being a candidate for election and says:

"It is perfectly well known that there does not exist in the whole country a single newspaper, a single club, a single corporation or group of individuals who have launched his candidacy or even discussed it. On what, then, is the gratuitous suspicion of the President of the United States of America based, and his demand, which is absolutely inadmissible, that in order to comply with the suggestion of the President of the United States the ad interim President of the Mexican Republic should enter into agreements and contract obligations which have never heretofore been imposed upon the ruler of any sovereign nation?"

It is not pleasant to find our Government entering into a controversy with a foreign power where its opponent has so much the better of the argument as in this case.

MORE TROUBLE OVER MAJOR RAY.

It is understood that members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will endeavor to induce the President to withdraw the nomination of Major Herbert M. Lord and again to send the name of Beecher B. Ray to fill the vacancy in the grade of lieutenant colonel of the Quartermaster Corps. This is not on account of any objection to Major Lord, but because the Committee on Military Affairs, as stated in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, regard the jumping of Major Lord over Major Ray as a dangerous precedent. At present the majority of the Senate committee are opposed to any system of promotion which partakes of the nature of selection and will resist any effort to install it in the Army.

In this connection it is stated that the Senate committee reported favorably on Major Ray's nomination in the latter part of the regular session and the fact that he failed of confirmation was not, in any way, due to the action of the committee. Major Ray's nomination and those of five or six hundred others were held up in the filibuster by the Democrats against the confirmation of the eleventh-hour Taft nominations. It is claimed by the Democrats that a great many of the civilian nominations were made by President Taft late in the session so that the terms of the Republican appointees would have extended almost if not quite through the entire Democratic administration. As a result of an agreement among Democrats every nomination to which there was the slightest objection was held up until the expiration of the Taft administration. It is stated now on the highest authority that if his nomination was sent to the Senate again Major Ray would be confirmed without any serious objection.

One of the most interesting and it might be said amusing features of the entire case is that those who are vio-

lently opposed to any selection system of promotion are largely responsible for the agitation which resulted in the holding up of Major Ray's nomination. The attack made upon him induced the Secretary of War to ask for an opinion of the Attorney General upon the authority of Congress to restrict the appointing and promoting power of the President. The Attorney General rendered an opinion which virtually declared all laws governing promotion and detail as unconstitutional. This took away from Congress much of the authority which it assumed over the Army and showed that the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the broadest sense. The President and the Secretary of War have not indicated any disposition to exercise the authority imputed to them by the Attorney General's opinion and upheld to a certain extent by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but Congress fears that they or their successors will. Like Damocles's sword the opinion of the Attorney General hangs over the head of Congress and the ancient king was not half so uncomfortable as are the sticklers for the authority of Congress over the Army.

THE ALASKA TELEGRAPH.

Congress will have submitted to it at the beginning of next session a joint recommendation of the War and Post Office Departments for the turning over of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph Company to the Post Office Department. For some time it has been apparent that the telegraph company was no longer a military necessity and that the Army should be relieved of the burden of caring for it. Appropriations for the maintenance of this immense concern have been charged to the Army. The same men in Congress who will oppose the transfer to the Post Office Department will call attention to the immense cost of maintaining the Army when the annual appropriation bill is before Congress.

There has never been any serious criticism of the management of this telegraph by the Army. It had been about the only thing in Alaska that has not been subjected to a Congressional investigation. In fact, the people of Alaska are contending that the Post Office Department will not be able to manage successfully the telegraphic system in the territory. Climatic conditions and the wildness of the country, it is claimed, make military discipline essential for the successful operation of the system. It is related that postmasters and all other local officials have left their positions to join in the gold mine rushes, but not a single officer or enlisted man has ever deserted his post to join in a wild hunt for gold. The record of the Signal Corps on the Alaska telegraph line has added much to the glory and honor of the Army.

But at the same time it must be admitted that the Army should be no longer called upon to carry this burden. Aside from the expenses of maintaining the telegraph system, the officers and men of the Signal Corps on duty there are needed by the Army at other posts of duty. There are five officers and 225 enlisted men on duty with the telegraph company. These could be organized into telegraph companies and would do much to add to the efficiency of the Signal Corps in the field. A joint board, consisting of Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Major Charles McK. Saltzman and Assistant Postmaster General D. C. Roper and John E. Koons, of the Post Office Department, is working out the plans for the transfer to be submitted to Congress. At first it was thought that the transfer could be made without legislation, but upon investigation it has been found that Congress must authorize the change.

SHORTAGE OF NAVAL TORPEDOES.

Inquiries made in Great Britain and on the Continent disclose the fact that all of the Powers are laying in heavy stocks of torpedoes and that the factories turning them out are months behind in their work. It was also discovered that every available torpedo has been taken off the market by the great naval establishments abroad; also that the United States type of torpedo is the swiftest and longest range weapon of its kind in the world. The present type used has an average speed of twenty-seven and one-half knots an hour and will carry a distance of 10,000 yards on one charge of compressed air. The difficulty of purchasing torpedoes abroad shows the necessity of enlarging the Navy's own torpedo plant at Newport, R.I., and inducing private makers to take up their manufacture. Congress will be urged to supply the necessary funds, and an item covering the cost will be included in the naval estimates now being prepared.

What is at once a British view of our torpedo shortage and a British tribute to Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., appears in the following from the United Service Gazette, of London: "When such an uncompromising gunnery expert as Captain Sims, of the U.S. Navy, deliberately set himself to plead, in the American press, for immediate developments in the torpedo supply of the U.S. Navy, it may be taken for granted that urgency is needed. Captain Sims has filled the same place in the American fleet, in the development of gunnery, that Admiral Sir Percy Scott has filled in ours. In fact, these two officers when serving together on the China station at the beginning of the present century, were in close touch with each other and no doubt exchanged ideas on gunnery matters. Anyhow, they have worked along

lines almost identical, and each has rendered incalculable service to his country. It is quite true that our reserve of guns, torpedoes, and their ammunition is now completely satisfactory, although time was when we were in the same position regarding the shortness of our reserves as Captain Sims declares that his country is now in. But under Admiral Jellicoe's administration of the Naval Ordnance Department at the Admiralty all this was altered, and to-day we hear no criticism respecting our reserves. It takes nearly twelve months to manufacture a modern Whitehead, but our torpedo factory in Scotland, with small outside aid as authorities can easily command, is capable of meeting the requirements of the British fleet."

Between seventy and eighty enlisted men of the Navy have filed requests to take the examination for the Pay Corps which is to be held in October. Judging by the rate that the applications are coming to the Department the number of candidates from the enlisted men will run up into the hundreds. It would not be surprising if 500 or 600 enlisted men took the examination. The vacancies filled from the enlisted men would be those created by the increase of the Pay Corps authorized by the last appropriation bill. Besides these vacancies there are three others created by the resignation of Asst. Paymr. Arthur Middleton, the death of Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball and the retirement of Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr after thirty-three years' service. It has not yet been decided how these vacancies may be filled.

The hearing on the Naval personnel question, at which Rear Admiral T. B. Howard was to appear on Aug. 28, was adjourned on account of no quorum. There were only five members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs present. Chairman Padgett declared that it would be impossible to continue the hearing until the Democratic currency caucus had completed its work. At the time he made this announcement it was feared that the caucus would continue for two or three weeks, but it came to an unexpected conclusion on the evening of the same day. The committee will resume the hearings some day next week.

The second triple-gun turret has been successfully tested at Indian Head. As the shipbuilding company is not ready to install it in the new battleship the turret will be kept at Indian Head for some time for experimental firing. It is claimed that triple turrets are proving to be a success beyond the expectation of the most enthusiastic advocate of this arrangement of guns on the battleship. The first triple-gun turret which is to be placed on the Oklahoma left the Washington Navy Yard on Aug. 22 and is now at Norfolk, whence it will be transported on a collier to Philadelphia and turned over to the New York Shipbuilding Company.

Col. C. J. Bailey, C.A.C., is regarded as the most probable selection for the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general which occurred on Aug. 20 by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus. It is stated that the Secretary of War is inclined to give this vacancy to the Coast Artillery and that Colonel Bailey is very strongly endorsed by the general officers of the Army. Other officers are under consideration, but at present Colonel Bailey appears to be as well as selected for the place.

It was stated at the White House on Aug. 29 that no additional troops will be sent to the Mexican border by orders from the War Department. Commanders of the Southern and Western Departments are instructed to provide sufficient patrols for the border to enforce the new policy of the Administration. In line with this policy Troop I, 1st Cavalry, has been ordered to Calixico from the Presidio of Monterey; Battery A, 3d Field Artillery, from Fort Sam Houston to Laredo; troop of 3d Cavalry (letter not known at Department) from Fort Sam Houston to Brownsville, Texas.

Secretary Garrison will probably call at eastern posts en route to Washington from his western trip of inspection. He is expected then to decide upon the proposition to enlarge the post of Governors Island, N.Y. In view of the critical situation in Mexico and the necessity of maintaining a large military force along the border, it is not probable that anything will be done at the present time.

Mr. Graham Egerton, of Charlotte, Tenn., has been appointed Solicitor of the Navy Department. He has been engaged in the practice of the law twenty-five years in the Circuit, Chancery and Criminal Courts, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee. In 1912 he was commissioned by the Governor of the state as special judge to hold the courts during the absence of the regular circuit judge. Mr. Egerton has strong recommendations as an able attorney and wise counsellor.

The Secretary of War, in outlining his proposed reform in handling enlisted men, said at Fort Leavenworth that military prisoners, upon recommendation of the Commandant of the prison, will be re-enlisted in the Army and given a chance to clear up their records.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEXICAN POLICY.

On Aug. 27 President Wilson read before the Senate and House of Representatives assembled in joint session an admirable essay on the subject of present conditions in Mexico and our relations to that country. His opinions were expressed with the clearness and force of statement of which he is a master. The President in his address laid down the tentative plan which the Government would pursue toward Mexico for the present. That plan embraces the following points:

"First—All Americans will be urged to leave Mexico at once and will be assisted to get away by the United States Government through all the means at its disposal.

"Second—Everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico will be informed plainly that the United States Government will watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away and will hold to a definite reckoning those responsible for their sufferings and losses.

"Third—The shipment of arms and other munitions of war from the United States into Mexico will be forbidden and the strictest neutrality between the different factions will be observed by the United States."

The President said: "The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. The present situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America."

Federico Gamboa, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made a dignified and effective reply to the overtures of President Wilson through his confidential representative, Mr. Lind. In this the Mexican Minister makes the following points:

"Mexico cannot for one moment take into consideration the four conditions which His Excellency Mr. Wilson has been pleased to propose. My government greatly appreciates the good offices tendered to it by the Government of the United States of America in the present circumstances; it recognizes that they are inspired by the noble desire to act as a friend. But if such good offices are to be of the character of those now tendered to us, we should have to decline them in the most categorical and definite manner.

"His Excellency Mr. Wilson is laboring under a serious delusion when he declares that the present situation of Mexico is incompatible with the compliance of her international obligations, with the development of her own civilization and with the required maintenance of certain political and economical conditions tolerable in Central America.

"If it (the United States) should only watch that no material and monetary assistance is given to rebels who find refuge, conspire and provide themselves with arms and food on the other side of the border; if it should demand from its minor and local authorities the strictest observance of the neutrality laws, I assure you, Mr. Confidential Agent, that the complete pacification of this republic would be accomplished within a relatively short time.

"The final part of the instructions of President Wilson causes me to propose the following equally decorous arrangement: One, that our Ambassador be received in Washington; two, that the United States of America send us a new Ambassador without previous conditions.

"Were we to agree with the rebels, who call themselves 'Constitutionalists,' to the armistice suggested, they would, ipso facto, recognize their belligerency, and this is something which cannot be done for many reasons which cannot escape the perspicacity of the Government of the United States of America, which to this day, and publicly, at least, has classed them as rebels just as we have. And it is an accepted doctrine that no armistice can be concerted with rebels. Bandits, Mr. Confidential Agent, are not admitted to armistice; the first action against them is one of correction, and when this, unfortunately, fails, their lives must be severed.

"The request that Gen. Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the Presidency of the republic in the coming elections cannot be taken into consideration, because, aside from its strange and unwarranted character, there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike. This point can only be decided by Mexican public opinion when it may be expressed at the polls.

"We hasten to signify our appreciation to the United States of America because they agree from to-day to recognize the future, which we, the Mexican people, may elect to rule our destinies. On the other hand, we greatly deplore the present tension in our relations with your country, a tension which has been produced without Mexico having afforded the slightest cause therefor."

In a later note in reply to one from Mr. Lind, Mr. Gamboa says: "I would renounce on our part the demand that our respective Ambassadors be received immediately, since for the end in view the present personnel of our reciprocal embassies is sufficient, if it remains as it has been heretofore until the elections of October have taken place; but I will always stand on the unavoidable condition which declares that we are in reality the ad interim constitutional government of the Mexican Republic."

NOT PREPARED FOR WAR.

The New York Herald reports that Democratic members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee are outspoken in declaring that this nation's military arm is not equipped for war. Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, heartily concurred in the view of Mr. Garrison, Secretary of War, that the nation is not prepared for an armed conflict. He said:

"Of course we are not prepared. We are relying heavily upon the willingness of American citizens to enlist at the call of their country and of having time after the need actually arises of breaking in raw and untrained troops. There is now pending before the committee a

bill to encourage the state Militia and develop its efficiency. I am heartily in favor of such a step."

Senator Dupont, of Delaware, formerly Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and now the ranking Republican member, added his conviction that the nation was not prepared for war. He referred to a report made to the last Congress on a bill for raising the Volunteer forces in time of actual or threatened war.

Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when asked if the nation was prepared for war, replied: "Why talk of war-like preparations when no war is threatened? I will say that I believe Congress should aid in the formation of efficient National Guard organizations in all the states, and should provide liberally for this purpose. We ought to have a force of 300,000 or 400,000 Guardsmen, who would be at the call of the Governor of their state first and the President afterward. Everything that will encourage the young men of the country to endure the rigorous training and hardships of a member of the National Guard, to be ready to defend his country in time of actual need, should be encouraged. These men should be compensated for their time."

Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, said: "The United States never has been prepared for war when it came. Neither in the Spanish-American War nor at the present time, are we ready to meet a foreign enemy. The National Guard should be encouraged. I recall that during my service in the House the proposal was made to have West Point graduates appointed captains and colonels of the state Militia. While I opposed that I heartily favored encouraging the men of each state to join their own state Militia."

BIDS FOR ARMOR PLATE.

As was anticipated, bids for armor for battleship No. 39, which were opened at the Navy Department on Aug. 27, were a duplication of those submitted a year ago, and prices of three companies bidding were identical. The great armor manufacturing concerns still adhere to the policy inaugurated by Secretary Meyer, that a reasonable price should be fixed for armor and that the business should be so divided as to keep two plants in operation.

But Secretary Daniels does not approve of this policy. He insists that there should be competition for government contracts, and for this reason will advocate the building of a government plant. The Secretary realizes that it will take time to secure an armor making plant for the Government. It is estimated that it will be all the way from two to five years before the Government can manufacture armor, and therefore the Secretary may be compelled to deal with the Bethlehem, Midvale and Carnegie concerns not only on this contract, but for three or four years.

Mr. Daniels announced on Aug. 28, however, that he had rejected the bids for armor plate for battleship No. 39 submitted by the Carnegie Steel Company, the Midvale Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company. He took this action on the ground that the bids were identical in every detail and were not competitive. Mr. Daniels had a long conference with W. R. Balfinger, J. B. King and E. O'C. Acker, representing, respectively, the Carnegie, the Midvale and the Bethlehem companies, for the purpose of obtaining from them an explanation for the identity of the three bids. They informed Mr. Daniels that they had no understanding or agreement whatever concerning the prices they would submit on armor plate and that they did not know that the bids were identical until they were opened.

The representatives of the steel companies said that the failure of the Department to obtain competitive bids is due to the policy of dividing the contracts for armor plate in order to encourage private concerns in the manufacture of this form of steel. They explained that the previous policy of the Department to divide the contract at the lowest bid submitted, so that all three concerns should receive a part of the work, has destroyed actual competitive bidding, and the price of armor plate gradually has been increased, they say.

Mr. Daniels asked the steel concerns to send him a detailed statement showing the actual cost per ton of manufacturing armor, including the cost of the raw material, the separate costs of each process and a statement showing the money invested in the different plants. No action will be taken by the Department toward obtaining new bids until these statements have been considered.

Before bids were opened on Aug. 27 a letter was opened from the American-British Manufacturing Company saying that the time was too short for it to submit a bid. The time may be extended in order to give an opportunity to this company and to any other to enter the competition.

The identical bids of the three companies for armor for battleship No. 39, opened Aug. 27, were as follows:

	Bethlehem Steel Co.	Midvale Steel Co.	Carnegie Steel Co.
Class A1—			
6,839 tons	\$454	\$454	\$454
Class A2 Turret—			
900 tons	518	518	518
Class B—			
252 tons	496	496	496

The same companies quoted identical figures for sixty-one tons of deck plates for No. 39, a class of plate technically described as specially treated steel plate, none of it being over four inches thick, used for decks and the skin of the ship, for two tons of bronze plates and for 708 tons of hollow forgings, except that the Carnegie Company did not bid on this item. In the bids for the deck plates the Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburgh, which the other day got the contract for 3,900 tons of special treatment steel plates, put in a bid which was \$100 lower than that of the three other concerns, the latter bidding \$548 a ton and the Carbon Company \$448.

Secretary Daniels gave out this statement in commenting on the bids:

"It is more apparent than ever that if the Government is to secure the benefits resulting from competition in the supply of this material additional responsible and adequate sources of supply must be established.

"We find that where competition is possible more favorable terms are to be had. The Carbon Steel Company is not equipped to handle the heavier grades of armor. The only three firms in the country that are, are the three who bid and whose bids were identical to the minutest particular.

"These gentlemen profess that no understanding in prices exists between them, and each attests in an affidavit submitted with their respective bids that 'said

company is not engaged in any such combination, agreement, conspiracy, or understanding.' Without delving at this time into the cause of this surprising coincidence in uniformity of bids, the Department cannot but note with disfavor the absolute agreement that exists. They speak more eloquently than any explanation which may be offered; they prove conclusively that competition for this enormous amount of government business is a farce."

Secretary Daniels issued the following statement Friday afternoon, Aug. 22: "In my recent letter to the Senate on the subject of armor plate, I took occasion to remark that, from a brief summary of the present situation, there is every reason to suppose that the present price of armor is above that which would result from competition and that savings running into millions would result if competition could be secured; and I earnestly urged that Congress make a full and early investigation into the cost of armor plate. In the light of these remarks, I am peculiarly gratified to announce that the lowest and accepted bid received on 3,900 tons of special treatment steel plates for battleship No. 39 shows the marked reduction of thirty-six per cent. under the last accepted bid for this class of material. The bid of the Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburgh, the lowest bidder, received and accepted Aug. 22, is \$187.04 a ton, for 3,900 tons. The last large purchase of special treatment steel plates was made on Dec. 13, 1910, when 1,600 tons were purchased from the Carnegie Steel Company at \$284.03 a ton, a figure \$96.99 (thirty-six per cent.) higher than that now accepted for this material for battleship 39. Sundry purchases of this plate, in small quantities, since Dec. 13, 1910, varied from about \$250 to \$280 a ton, indicating that prevalence of the former price on special treatment plates till the bid of the Carbon Steel Company was opened. The total saving to the Government on the 3,900 tons now purchased, based on a net saving of \$96.99 a ton under the price last paid, amounts to \$378,261."

Mr. Daniels on Aug. 28 awarded a contract amounting to \$1,087,445 for structural steel for battleship No. 39, now being constructed at the New York Navy Yard, to the Carnegie Steel Company, the J. B. Kendall Company and the Carbon Steel Company. Through the activity of the Department in encouraging greater competition a larger number of bids were obtained, and the prices for the different classes of steel are considerably lower than previous prices.

CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Navy Department announced on Aug. 28 that nine battleships of the Atlantic Fleet will sail from Hampton Roads Oct. 25, 1913, for a cruise to Mediterranean ports. Four battleships will probably be in Mexican waters at that time; four others will remain to relieve the ships in Mexican waters on Nov. 1, and four will be undergoing their regular overhauls at home yards. The fleet will be accompanied by the new colliers Orion, Jason and Cyclops, the supply ship Celtic and the hospital ship Solace. The ships will steam at the easy speed of twelve knots and will not stop at Gibraltar, but will proceed to the following ports:

Wyoming, flagship of the commander-in-chief, to Malta, Vermont and Ohio to Marseilles, France. Arkansas and Florida to Naples, Italy. Utah and Delaware to Villefranche, France. Connecticut and Kansas to Genoa.

The Wyoming should arrive at Malta Nov. 8 and sail on the 11th for Naples; leaving that port on Nov. 18, she will proceed to Villefranche, and sail from that port at the head of the fleet on the return cruise. The fleet will arrive at their home yards Dec. 15, to remain until after the Christmas holidays.

The fleet will be entirely self-sustaining on this cruise, with its coal and provisions in fuel and supply ships, and with the hospital ship to care for the sick. The visit is not intended to be one of ceremony or official in any respect, and the object in restricting ships to one port is to allow the enlisted men to make trips into the interior of countries visited and to have them utilize their time and money to the best advantage. With this in view the commander-in-chief is in communication with touring companies to make arrangements for traveling parties of officers and men.

The Secretary was impelled, to his regret, to cancel the orders for having the destroyers accompany the fleet, as they would have had to risk the severe gales that frequent the North Atlantic in midwinter on the return trip. He has assured the commander-in-chief of his intention to send the destroyers abroad at a more suitable season.

The Mediterranean cruise inaugurates the Secretary's policy of periodically giving the enlisted men of the Navy a foreign cruise for their education, recreation and to make them better satisfied with their own Service and better equipped for giving a larger service to the nation.

NAVAL TARGET PRACTICE.

The U.S.S. Illinois having returned with the midshipmen from a foreign practice cruise, conducted target practice off Cape Henry. The practice followed the rules for elementary target practice, and gave the midshipmen their first practical experience in gunnery. During the week beginning Aug. 25 the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet are conducting elementary torpedo practice, and the destroyers are conducting elementary practice, at short range, with guns. Both these classes of vessels are holding the exercises on the Southern Drill Grounds to the eastward of Cape Henry. On Sept. 15 the elementary target practice with guns for battleships of the Atlantic Fleet will begin on the Southern Drill Grounds. On this same date the Maryland and Pittsburgh will begin elementary practice with guns off San Diego. The elementary target practice with torpedoes for vessels of the submarine and destroyer classes of the Atlantic Fleet will be held in the vicinity of Gardiner's Bay during the month of September, the exact dates for holding these practices having not yet been decided. The elementary practice consists of firing guns by night and day at a small target at short range, and is for the purpose of testing the skill of gun pointers, and of guns' crews as well as for proving and trying out the mechanisms. For several years this form of exercise has been held in the open sea.

On the night of Aug. 25 nineteen torpedoboats anchored near the Sewalls Point shore, and the big guns of Fortress Monroe opened fire on floating targets five miles at sea. Outside the Virginia Capes thirteen battle-

ships and cruisers of the Atlantic Fleet were engaged in torpedo practice.

Ten companies of Coast Artillery from Fort du Pont, Del., took part in the target practice at Fort Monroe. The firing began at ten o'clock and continued until three o'clock the next morning. The mortar batteries were used.

The practice was continued until Friday, Aug. 29, when the Atlantic Fleet off the Virginia Capes was expected to return to Hampton Roads. The torpedoboats in the Roads took no part in the firing, but when the searchlights at Fort Monroe spread over the water the tiny little fighters added the realistic background to the scene.

The battleships now at sea are the Wyoming, Arkansas, North Dakota, Delaware, Utah, Rhode Island, Georgia, New Jersey, Minnesota, Ohio, Kansas and Nebraska. These ships are now engaged in qualifying gunners for torpedo firing.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

The Senate on Aug. 23 passed S. Res. 169, directing the Isthmian Canal Commission "to transmit to the Senate information showing as nearly as may be practicable the amount, character and value of construction machinery, equipment and material which will be available on the completion of the Panama Canal and which it would be possible to transfer to Alaska for use in railroad and dock construction and coal mining."

The Senate on Aug. 23 passed S. 2065, to provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the National Conservation Exposition to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., in the fall of 1913. A similar measure carrying a larger appropriation than this was passed at the last session. The members of the government board of managers, with other officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of the board. Officers of the Army and Navy shall receive said allowance in lieu of the subsistence and mileage now allowed by law; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may, in their discretion, detail retired Army or Navy officers for such duty. Any provisions of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the United States to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed for duty in connection with said National Conservation Exposition.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3024, Mr. Jones.—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the U.S.N. in the case of Chief Comy. Stewart Stamford Chapman, U.S.N., and authorizing Secretary of the Navy to permit said Stamford Chapman to participate in the next competitive examination for the position of assistant paymaster in the U.S. Navy or in any such examination held within one year from the passage of this act.

S. 3049, Mr. Perkins.—For the relief of Edward R. Wilson, passed assistant paymaster, U.S.N.

H.J. Res. 121, Mr. Johnson, of Washington.—Requesting the President of the United States to take the necessary steps, by negotiating with the British and Canadian governments, to establish railway connection between the United States and Alaska.

H.J. Res. 123, Mr. Rubey.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to award the Congressional medal of honor to Frederick J. Liesmann, late of Co. B, 16th U.S. Inf., and Co. M, 38th U.S. Vol. Inf., for specially brave and meritorious conduct in action with insurgents near San Juan de Bochoe, Luzon, P.I., on July 1, 1900.

H. Res. 230, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the following information, namely:

First. Whether any European or Asiatic or other government has extended or sought to extend any system of colonization in this hemisphere since the year 1823.

Second. Whether any European, Asiatic, or other government has, since 1823, interfered or attempted to interfere in the affairs of any of the American governments on this hemisphere whose independence has been recognized by the United States.

Third. Whether any European, Asiatic, or other government has sought, or is now seeking, to colonize any portion of this Western Hemisphere, either with or without the consent of the government within whose domain it is proposed to establish such colony; what steps, if any, have been taken toward such colonization, and what steps, if any, have been taken or are being taken by the United States under the terms of the Monroe Doctrine to prevent such colonization or attempted colonization.

H.R. 7601, Mr. Cary.—Authorizing the Navy Department to offer and pay rewards for the detection of violations of the anti-trust Act of July 2, 1890.

H.R. 7603, Mr. Thomas.—Whereas the great Civil War has long since ended and we are now a reunited people of an indivisible country; Therefore, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of erecting an equestrian statue of Jefferson Davis as he appeared at the battle of Monterey, Mexico, during the Mexican War, in the Jefferson Davis Home Park, at Fairview, Ky., the birthplace of Jefferson Davis.

H.R. 7614, Mr. Rubey.—To extend the provisions of the pension Act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all state Militia and other state organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of ninety days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7621, Mr. Sloan.—That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint in the Regular Army, and place upon the retired list, those persons who served in the Volunteer armies of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, in the war with Spain, and in the Philippine insurrection to the highest rank held by them during such service, and who have not been, and could not be, appointed to such rank under the law for the reorganization of the Army passed Feb. 2, 1901.

H.R. 7763, Mr. Tavenner.—To appropriate \$200,000 for an additional storehouse at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; H.R. 7764, to appropriate \$65,000 for repairing shop "H"; at Rock Island Arsenal; H.R. 7765, \$250,000 for increasing the capacity of the field artillery material plant at Rock Island Arsenal; H.R. 7766, \$200,000 for a field artillery ammunition plant at Rock Island Arsenal; H.R. 7767, \$300,000 for a small-arms cartridge plant at Rock Island Arsenal; H.R. 7768, \$15,000 for a magazine at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

H.R. 7772, Mr. Hobson.—To make the appointment of pay clerks in the U.S. Navy permanent and to create the grade of chief pay clerk under regulations established by the Navy Department for other warrant officers.

H.R. 7786, Mr. Gregg.—For the relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commodore on the retired list of the U.S.N.

VALUE OF JOINT MANEUVERS.

The benefits of maneuvers to the Army and National Guard were never set forth more concisely than in the quotation from Col. Arthur L. Wagner which was referred to very briefly in connection with the report of the War College on maneuvers, mentioned in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. As may be inferred, Colonel Wagner has a very high opinion of the merits of joint maneuvers. In the course of his discussion of the subject he says:

"I am prepared to say that they are of almost incalculable benefit to both the Regular Army and the National Guard. It has long been recognized that mere 'barrack yard drill' is not a sufficient preparation for war; and it is a mere statement of an axiom to say that troops should be assembled as often as may be practicable in large bodies and required to act under conditions assimilated as nearly as possible to those of campaign and battle. There are many things that cannot be learned by the most intelligent and diligent students of books which are readily acquired in practice on the field. The formulation of orders, the arrangement for marches, scouting and reconnaissance, and the deployment of forces for battle can be conducted in peace maneuvers almost exactly as they would be in the serious business of actual war. On the part of the Militia still more is to be learned. I am sure that there was not a National Guard organization present at West Point or Fort Riley that did not leave the encampment with clearer and better ideas of camp sanitation than it had when it arrived; and this point alone may, perhaps, ultimately repay to the fullest degree all the expenses of the maneuvers; for even if the National Guard should not participate as organized bodies in our future conflicts, it is more than probable that if war should come within the next decade most of the Militia officers present at the maneuvers would hold commissions as officers of Volunteers. If in the war with Spain all the Volunteer officers, or even a considerable portion of them, had known as much about camp sanitation as the Militia officers learned at West Point or Fort Riley the result would have been a great saving of life and a greater efficiency of the commands at Chickamauga and Camp Alger. But this is not by any means all that the National Guard learned at these maneuvers. There are innumerable details relative to camps, marches and bivouacs which they learned from their association with Regular troops, and this instruction is conveyed, not only more forcibly, but I may say more palatably than if it were imparted by a regular instructor at a state encampment.

"I have reason to believe that in many cases the wholesome advice and candid criticism of such inspectors have been met with the feeling that the criticism was too exacting—perhaps that it was inconsiderate and fault-finding—and that the things desired, while practicable on the part of Regular troops, could not reasonably be expected of Militia. In many cases, on the other hand, I believe that Regular officers at state encampments have, through a spirit of kindness, politeness or a desire to avoid hurting the sensitiveness of their hospitable hosts, refrained from making plain criticisms that should have had a wholesome effect. Moreover, in the state encampments, be the Militia good, bad or indifferent, it is not stimulated by the consciousness of being superior, nor spurred on by the evidence of being inferior, to other organizations. At the combined encampments, such as were held this year, the necessity of advice or criticism is reduced to a minimum, for the great majority of the Militia officers are intelligent and ambitious, and at these encampments they can see for themselves, they can make their own comparisons, see with their own eyes, and judge by their own common sense how they stand relatively to other organizations, which possess no greater advantages than their own. In this connection I recall with much satisfaction the excellent condition of the camp of the 1st Wisconsin at West Point, which furnished a fine object lesson to all the Militia officers who saw it.

"Another great advantage derived by the Militia from these maneuvers lies in the fact that the officers and men of the National Guard have strongly impressed upon them the fact that drill, although a necessary preparation, is after all merely a preparation for the ultimate duties of the soldier. The necessity of scouting, of varying normal formations according to the conditions of the terrain, of utilizing cover, of exercising fire control, and of 'getting there' in the quickest, most sensible and effective manner was presented to the officers of the National Guard in a way that would have been impossible without practical participation in such maneuvers. I recall with some amusement, not unmixed with sympathy, the keen disappointment of a Militia regiment in being in a maneuver of considerable proportions and not firing a shot during the entire day. Possibly it occurred to some of these men for the first time in their lives that a regiment may hold an important point and play a necessary part in the general plan of battle without losing a man or killing an enemy. Possibly it was impressed upon them that duty is duty, and that 'they also serve who only stand and wait.'"

CAVALRY BRIGADE AT WINCHESTER.

A correspondent of the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer gives an excellent description of the Cavalry camp at Winchester, Va., from which we take what follows:

The immense tract of poor farm land chosen and leased by the Government for this Cavalry camp is part of a strip of rocky, rolling land, which at this point stretches across the fertile limestone valley. Most of it is pasture land cleared of timber. The wire fencing has been carefully taken down and rolled up, leaving the posts standing so that it can be put up again when the troops march away.

From any hilltop near headquarters one can look every morning over miles and miles of country enlivened by moving platoons, squadrons or whole regiments of Cavalry, generally moving at a trot or gallop, but now and then breaking into a charge and leaping hurdles, ditches, sandbag imitations of stone walls and solid log breastworks, sets of many of these obstructions being provided all over the scene of operations. These barriers are not high; one accustomed to the jumping at any good horse show might laugh at them, but they have to be taken, under all circumstances, by every horse, and even by the little pack mules of the machine-gun platoons.

The formation of these moving bodies of horsemen is constantly changing. In every direction, north, south, east and west, near and far, there are lines or solid

columns of moving horsemen, and the lines, while you watch, turn to columns or masses, and the columns separate to deploy, as foragers or form for attack, rush forward, rally and charge and go through all the evolutions of battle.

They are hard at it for three hours every morning. But, save when the men let out their voices in a cheer as they charge, the only sound is the beat of the horses' hoofs, when they are near enough for you to hear it; or, possibly, the rattle of the ammunition boxes of a machine-gun platoon which maneuvers with apparent recklessness all by itself. Two minutes is all the time needed to put one of these little quick-fire batteries in action from the halt to open fire.

Sometimes a long double line of horsemen will be seen sweeping up over a hilltop behind which they had been lost and forgotten a half mile or so away. They are on the gallop, and, far in advance, widely separated, are four solitary horsemen. These lone adventurers, you are told, are the ground markers, whose duty it is to explore the ground to be charged over and give warning of pitfalls, wire entanglements or other obstructions. As the column sweeps toward you it breaks suddenly into a dead run, the ground markers fly to the right and left and the whole mass of troopers burst into a cheer or yell, for a charge is being driven home, and that is the one time when a private may let his voice out. On they come with a thunder of hoofs and a huge cloud of dust, and perhaps you feel like dusting yourself out of harm's way until somebody who knows tells you to stand still. Then the mass of horsemen either changes direction and sweeps by, line after line, leaping ditches or logs; or it reins up short a few yards away, apparently a confused mass of prancing horses and struggling men, which is quickly whirled and rallied in the most perfect order. It is all a splendid exhibition of discipline, horsemanship and every soldierly quality directed by the most thoroughly competent and educated military experts.

To the civilian spectator the prompt and silent response of a whole platoon of thirty-two men to the movements of the hand and arm signals given by the officer, who is always in advance of the column, seems most convincing of the merits of the plan.

The spirit of the whole scheme is leadership rather than direction. The colonel or major does not direct his men from the rear, but leads them, as do all the other officers. Four platoons of thirty-two form the squadron and four six squadrons the regiment, as may be adjusted finally in the organization of our system, form the regiment. The spectacle presented by so large a body of Regular Cavalry drilling with so much earnestness and vigor is most impressive. There is a workmanlike and businesslike aspect about the whole proceeding which is very different from "playing soldier," and strongly suggestive of the real "iron game" for which these officers and men must be constantly preparing.

All of the troopers here are fine, soldierly men and splendid horsemen, and a finer and more vigorous body of officers would be difficult to discover in any army—the leaven of West Point training and of real campaign experience clearly manifesting itself—for many have served in the Philippines and some in Indian campaigns, as well as in the war with Spain. Not a few of the higher rank have had long details as attachés at foreign embassies, where they have followed the great war games and maneuvers there conducted with all the vigor of real war.

The squadrons of the 15th and 11th Cavalry appear to be at the top notch of efficiency. The colored regiment, the 10th, from Fort Ethan Allen, is a splendid body of men, winning not a little praise even from critical veterans of the old South who often appear upon the scene.

Each regiment has a machine-gun detachment. They operate together, and the speed with which the men go into action, responding to the signals by unsaddling the mules which carry the guns, is really astonishing.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Alexander was stricken from the Navy Register on Aug. 16.

The Cheyenne was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Aug. 20.

The Illinois has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable after arrival.

The Castine has been detached from duty as tender to the First Division, Submarine Flotilla, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Ozark has been assigned to duty as tender to the First Division, Submarine Flotilla, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Montana has been ordered in reserve at Philadelphia, Pa., as soon as practicable after arrival.

The Galveston has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the torpedo-boat destroyer Cummings established another record for the 1,000-ton class in a trial off Rockland, Me., on Aug. 27. In her builders' four-hour endurance test run she averaged 30.52 knots. The record formerly was held by the Cassin at 30.13. The trial was made in a heavy sea.

The collier Alexander, placed out of service at the Cavite Naval Station on Aug. 9 and now for sale, was one of the many merchant ships purchased at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The vessel was built in England in 1894, is a steel schooner of 1,181 tons displacement, 343 feet long and 42 feet beam, and is fitted out with 1,000 horsepower vertical triple engines. For some years the Alexander has served as a fuel ship for the Asiatic Fleet.

Several enlisted men of the Navy have been commended by the Secretary of the Navy for their gallantry and heroism in jumping overboard and rescuing drowning persons. At Newport, R.I., about midnight of Aug. 11, 1913, a flat bottom boat carrying four enlisted men sank and two of the men were drowned and one succeeded in swimming to the shore. The other man, weighing about 200 pounds, shouted for help, and in response E. H. Smith, machinist's mate, second class, on board the Jenkins, and T. J. Glavin, quartermaster, first class, of the Perkins, jumped overboard and succeeded in finding the man and towing him to a small boat which came to their rescue. The man was apparently dead when he reached the ship, but Hospital Steward W. D. R. Proffitt, of the Perkins, worked over the man so successfully that he was resuscitated. Smith, Glavin and Proffitt were commended by the Secretary of the Navy. Otto Huthansel, boatswain's mate, first class,

of the Kansas, was also commended for saving a shipmate who had accidentally fallen overboard. The drowning man was clad in oilskins, and Huthansel himself was fully dressed when he jumped overboard and made the rescue. Timothy Collins, seaman, on duty on the U.S.S. Wasp at New York, was also commended for rescuing from drowning a small boy who had fallen off the dock to which the Wasp was moored.

Twelve persons, including men, women and children, were packed into a small launch on Big Timber Creek, near Westville, N.J., on Aug. 24, when the craft was capsized, throwing all into the water. Four seamen from the battleship Massachusetts, whose names were reported as D. P. Lundman, M. Levin, A. E. Iskra and H. J. Bair, were near in a rowboat and all leaped into the creek. They drew several of the women and children into the boat and got all the others, including the men, to the shore, excepting one woman, who sank and was drowned.

The Navy Hospital won the athletic meet held under the auspices of the Navy Y.M.C.A. at the St. Helena Training Station, Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 22, and was awarded the Jacob Bennett Company loving cup, offered as the prize to the team scoring the highest total of points. The receivership Franklin was second and the Vermont third. Kerr, of the Hospital team, was the highest individual point winner, having a total of 23 to his credit. Feeman, of the same team, was second with 12, and Walters third with 10. The events and winners of firsts were: 50-yard dash, McMahon, Hospital, 6.1-5 sec.; 100-yard dash, Kerr, Hosp., 11 sec.; 220-yard dash, Kerr, Hosp., 25 sec.; 440-yard dash, Feeman, Hosp., 60.4-5 sec.; 880-yard run, Walters, Hosp., 2 min. 14 sec.; one-mile run, Walters, Hosp., 5 min. 24 sec.; 220-yard hurdles, Boss, Franklin, 31.1-5 sec.; standing broad jump, Biebault, Franklin, 9 ft. 4 1/2 in.; running broad jump, Kerr, Hosp., 19 ft. 10 1/2 in.; running high jump, Kerr, 5 ft.; pole vault, Marx, Franklin, 8 ft. 8 in.; 12-pound shot put, Lighton, Franklin, 39 ft.; tug-of-war, first Franklin, second Hospital; one-mile relay, first Hospital, second Franklin, time 4 min. 7 sec. Summary of points: Hospital, 79; Franklin, 58; Vermont, 1.

The Swedish battleship Oden on Aug. 22 collided with and sank the Swedish gunboat Urd while fleet maneuvers were in progress in the sound at Malmö, Sweden. The crew of the gunboat was saved. The collision occurred to the westward of the Swedish island of Hven, which lies about eight miles south of Elsinore. The Urd had a displacement of 597 tons. She was 170 feet long, 25 feet beam and carried two 4.7-inch guns and four 6-pounders. The vessel was built in 1877. The Oden has a displacement of 3,434 tons. She is 278 feet long and 48 feet beam and has a speed of sixteen knots.

Lieut. (J.G.) Owen S. A. Botsford, U.S.N., died at the Shanghai General Hospital, Aug. 28, 1913.

The flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, has been transferred from the Pittsburgh to the California.

The Neptune has been ordered to reserve at Norfolk on Sept. 7, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

A telegram was received on Aug. 27 from Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the Second Division, Atlantic Fleet, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, that the Louisiana had grounded in Vera Cruz harbor. No details of the grounding have been submitted, but Rear Admiral Fletcher will order a court of inquiry to determine the cause of the grounding and nature of damages sustained.

CAPTAIN FECHTELER ON NAVY PERSONNEL.

From the report of the hearing before the Naval Committee of the House on the question of personnel legislation, of which we gave a synopsis last week, we take what follows:

Mr. Stephens: "If the Secretary of the Navy was to have a bill introduced, or even presented before this committee, perhaps the officers under him would not want to criticize it or to differ materially from him."

Captain Fechteler: "That is right."

Mr. Stephens: "And if he presents a bill, possibly the officers under him would not want to criticize it?"

Captain Fechteler: "Allow me to say that you are quite mistaken. Every officer has received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy stating that the Department wished him to give the fullest and frankest expression of his opinion, regardless of anything that the Department or anybody else has heretofore advocated, and if an officer does not feel like criticizing a bill simply because he is junior in rank his opinion is not worth anything."

Mr. Stephens: "I am glad to hear you say that."

Captain Fechteler: "Only affecting the line, I will say. I do not propose to touch the other."

Mr. Butler: "Do you touch amalgamation?"

Captain Fechteler: "No, sir; I am decidedly opposed to amalgamation. I shall not touch it at all. I do not think it is proper. I wish to speak first about the tonnage. A member of Congress, a friend of mine, the other day said that he was willing to vote immediately for ten battleships, thereby wanting to show me how much he was in favor of a powerful Navy, and one of the members of this committee, Mr. Britten, has introduced a bill for three battleships, and in all of the papers there is talk about the number of battleships, and that if we build so many we will stand No. 2 in the list of the navies of the world, and if we do not we will drop down to No. 5. That is so fallacious, so erroneous and so serious if that is the attitude of the people at large in the country, and it must be, that I wish to speak about it. You can build a battleship in three years, and if the matériel were destroyed suddenly in three years we could have it back, setting everybody in the country to work, but the personnel it takes a long time to build up, and your ships are no good at all without the proper personnel. It requires the personnel to put life, soul and spirit into the ships to make an efficient navy. We have been going along on this question of matériel and battleships and tonnage, etc., and we have not included the personnel. It is a very serious situation, and if we keep on this way and we leave the personnel alone then we will be utterly defeated in the next war, no matter how many battleships we build, taking it for granted that the next war is going to be a very serious affair. That is the situation, and I cannot improve upon that expression."

Mr. Britten: "That is from the White House?"

Captain Fechteler: "There has been a great deal of talk, and ill-founded talk, about the enlisted men not getting a fair show. It is not at all so. We like to have them, we encourage them in every way, shape and manner."

Mr. Browning: "Do you get twelve from the enlisted men each year?"

Captain Fechteler: "We have not had twelve for quite a while."

Mr. Browning: "How many do you get out of the twelve who have the right to take the examination?"

Captain Fechteler: "I think we got the last time six."

Mr. Britten: "How many took the examination?"

Captain Fechteler: "That I do not know."

Mr. Britten: "A great number?"

Admiral Howard: "Five applied this year and seven last year. Notice was sent to every warrant officer in the Navy and a chance given him to come up."

Mr. Britten: "How do you account for the small number?"

Admiral Howard: "It may be that they are satisfied as they are now. I would like to tell you that the other day an officer came to me and said: 'How about this board that is coming up for the warrant officers? Did so-and-so pass? We all tried in my ship to help him.' Right along we have always helped the warrant officers, and when they come up to the board, if they pass, they have every possible chance given them."

Admiral Howard: "Yes, sir. I have been in command of eight ships in my life and I have never seen a time when a warrant officer, an enlisted man or a junior officer was not given every opportunity for improvement."

Mr. Stephens: "Can you suggest some way by which to encourage them to take hold of this question?"

Admiral Howard: "I think they are encouraged."

Captain Fechteler: "You know the efficiency of a fleet depends upon a great many factors, and one of them is pride. We cultivate pride in the ship, in the divisions and in the squadrons, among the men and among the officers, and if we keep on having no grade higher than rear admiral when every other nation, even those with insignificant navies, have it, we detract very much from this feeling of pride that you should have in the Navy. The men like to see a flag flying, they like to see the 'old man,' as they call him, with the proper rank, and all that sort of thing. We should encourage that."

The bill offered by Captain Fechteler provides for six vice admirals, thirty-one rear admirals, 122 captains, 194 commanders, 396 lieutenant commanders, 1,705 lieutenants, lieutenants junior grade and ensigns; in all, 2,454 line officers, an increase of 740. The vice admirals are to be selected from rear admirals who have served or are serving creditably in command of a fleet, squadron or divisions. Ensigns are to be promoted after three years' service, lieutenants junior grade six years, lieutenants fourteen, lieutenant commanders twenty, commanders twenty-five years, captains thirty-three years; officers non-graduates and officers gaining or losing numbers to count service as that of the graduate officer following next after. Sections 6 and 7 relate to the plucking of officers, in which rear admirals are to be included.

Sec. 8. That officers retired under Secs. 6 and 7 of this act shall be liable to duty until reaching the age of sixty-two, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, with the pay and allowances of officers on the active list of the same rank: Provided, That unless said officers are detailed for duty during the first year after their retirement, they shall not thereafter be so detailed except at their own request: Provided further, That all officers now carried as extra numbers shall be subject to involuntary retirement and shall have the privilege of voluntary retirement.

Section 9 relates to retirement with graded pay. Sec. 10. Hereafter upon a vacancy as chief of bureau a competent officer shall be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy as chief of that bureau, and said officer shall have no increased rank.

COURTESIES SHOWN TO OUR NAVY ABROAD.

The Navy Department has received information through the State Department of overwhelming hospitality bestowed upon the officers and midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy during the time that their ship, the U.S.S. Illinois, was in the harbor of Antwerp. The news comes in a report from Consul General Henry W. Diederich to the Secretary of State. Not only the commander and officers of the Illinois, but the enlisted men as well were shown a great deal of courtesy, which is a matter of great gratification to the Secretary of the Navy, and which goes to show the cordial relations which exist between the United States and Belgium. Upon the arrival of the Illinois at Antwerp on June 23 two military officers warmly greeted Commander Chandler on behalf of Lieutenant General Michel, the commanding general of the province, informing him that they were detailed to act as his aids during his stay in port. After exchange of official visits between Commander Chandler and the Consul General, the latter introduced him to the various city and provincial officers, and by all of these he was cordially welcomed. Commander Chandler and his officers and the midshipmen were given every opportunity of studying the port of Antwerp and its projected vast extensions, also to witness exhibitions of military exercises. Then followed a delightful series of entertainments. Although the Illinois, belonging to the regular line of American warships, came into the port practically as a training ship only, and was not engaged at all in any official capacity, and there was no real occasion for official functions, the officials and people of Antwerp insisted on treating the ship as if she had been sent over officially, in order to show the high esteem in which they hold the American Government and the American people. The first official banquet was given by the Governor of the Province of Antwerp and La Baronne de Werve et de Schilde, a most charming hostess, at the Provincial Palace on Saturday, June 28. Besides the officers of the Illinois, there were present the American Consul General, the Vice Consul General, a number of American residents, the ex-Minister at Brussels and all the leading officialdom of Antwerp.

The next entertainment was given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Von Bary on Monday evening, June 30. Mr. Von Bary was anxious to show his regard for the American people because Mrs. Von Bary was a native American, being the daughter of a Southern planter in the ante-bellum days whom General Grant, his life-long friend, had made American Minister at Brussels. All the American officers and midshipmen were present, and 250 members of the leading families of Antwerp. The event was one of the most delightful affairs ever witnessed in that city. To show in some measure their appreciation of the lavish hospitality which had been bestowed upon them, the commander and officers of the Illinois gave a reception and dance on board the ship which was greatly enjoyed by a large number of guests, on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 1. On the following day Lieutenant General Michel sent out invitations for a second official dinner. He had already given an informal luncheon in one of the fortifications during an intermission in the military exercises. There were present besides the

American Minister at Brussels, the Governor of the Province of Antwerp and many officials of the home and foreign governments. All the officers of the American warship and all the Belgian military officers of the provinces in full uniform were present, making a brilliant assemblage. On the same evening the military governor arranged for a supper for the American sailors of the Illinois by the Belgian soldiery in their barracks, which was a very successful affair, and at the end of which the Belgian soldiers and the American sailors went to the ship arm in arm, thus showing the feeling of good fellowship which existed. On July 4, the officers and midshipmen went to Brussels to attend a reception given by His Excellency the American Minister. On this day the enlisted men were invited to a supper, followed by an entertainment at the Mariners' Institute, over which the Rev. J. Adams presides. This was generously provided by the few American residents of Antwerp and was in every way delightful. Consul General and Mrs. Diederich tendered the third and last official banquet on July 5 to the commander and a number of his officers and to all the Belgian civil and military authorities who had been so kind to our ship. The Illinois has returned and the midshipmen have been discharged at the Naval Academy.

The Navy Department is further in receipt of an official communication from Comdr. L. H. Chandler, in which he emphatically denies the statement made by an American newspaper that the American officers were discourteously treated by residents of Cadix, Spain. On the contrary, he states that the personnel of the Illinois was received with every courtesy by the Spanish officials and people, and there has not been a single case in which any person attached to the ship was treated with anything but courtesy by any Spaniard.

When the Illinois was returning from Madeira to the United States, and was distant 2,175 nautical miles from Arlington, and 2,610 nautical miles from Key West, she intercepted wireless messages from these stations, and at the same time heard commercial stations on both sides of the Atlantic. Baseball scores were received the night the Illinois left Madeira, which added greatly to the general interest in the messages.

TEST MARINES' READINESS.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

While the U.S. Marine Corps has not been preparing for a definite emergency, officers declare to-day that this branch of the Service has been made so mobile that on a few hours' notice it could start for any place its services were needed.

Every man would be at his post with all his paraphernalia in two hours after a call came, for the Marine Corps is the one branch of the fighting service of the nation which is filled up to the last man. Of the 9,922 marines, not counting officers, many more are stationed at Philadelphia than at any other point. At Norfolk there are almost 700, but many are recruits, not ready for service without at least ten weeks' training.

The especial preparedness of the marines at Philadelphia is due to the "advance base" training given them there. Speed is the element which enters to a greater degree into this training. An hour's loss of time in reaching and holding some particularly desired strategic point in an enemy's territory or elsewhere might give the enemy an advantage which would mean weeks of hard fighting and maneuvering. For this reason the necessity for speed in answering every call is instilled by constant practice.

As to provisioning a transport to carry marines from Philadelphia, unless a call came at night, it is believed that all the food needed for an extended trip could be taken aboard in considerably less than twelve hours' time. Should a call come in the morning a transport could be on its way by nightfall or soon thereafter.

A practical demonstration on a large scale of the efficiency of the new organization is soon to be had. The old Army transport Hancock, for several years a naval receiving ship at New York, is being overhauled and turned into a Navy transport. She is to be sent to Philadelphia, and at some time soon, at a given signal, the full resources of the "advance base" are to be called into operation.

A thousand marines are to be ordered on the transport, which will have been loaded with non-perishable food supplies, field artillery, tents, medical supplies, even wagons, and possibly live stock, constituting a complete miniature army. This expedition will be rushed probably to Guantanamo. At every step the time will be taken to establish a standard for a successful landing expedition upon the shore of a hostile country.

Designs for a "sliding boat," for use in the shallow rivers of Central and South America, were brought to New York by Capt. George Simon, of the French navy, who arrived on board the Lorraine, of the French line. Captain Simon has been at work on his invention ever since the practicability of the hydroplane was demonstrated, and he asserts that his boat is a commercial adaptation of this type, which has heretofore been used only for the purpose of racing. "My boat," he explained, "draws only eighteen inches of water when traveling at a low rate of speed, and when going at its best pace skims over the water. Its greatest speed is about thirty-two knots."

The Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, has invited Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., retired, and Col. Robert M. Thompson, of the Navy League of the United States, to deliver addresses this fall on naval topics. Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, also will deliver a speech in Denver during the first week of September on "The Reasons for Maintaining a Strong Navy." These speeches have been arranged by the Navy League in accordance with its policy of spreading accurate information regarding the Navy and the necessity for its enlargement. The scheme of sending prominent speakers to different parts of the country was tried successfully last year.

The commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, has received a letter from Mayor MacLeod, of Newport, expressing regret that the Atlantic Fleet had to leave Narragansett Bay. The Mayor says: "It is with regret that we learn that the Atlantic Fleet must leave Narragansett Bay, for its presence here has added greatly to our enjoyment and prosperity. We appreciate the honor of being the

summer base for the fleet, and look forward with pleasure to its return next year. It is a source of pride in our Navy that so many of the men can congregate in one place and conduct themselves in so orderly a manner that the residents and authorities regret the short duration of their stay here. I wish especially to thank you for the assistance that the shore patrols rendered our local force, and assure you that upon your return the city will extend to the officers and the men of the fleet its most cordial greeting."

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete navy table published elsewhere in this issue:
Iris, arrived Aug. 26 at San Diego, Cal.
Alabama, arrived Aug. 26 at New York city.
Michigan and South Carolina, arrived Aug. 26 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Preston, arrived Aug. 27 at Eastport, Maine.
Castine, arrived Aug. 27 at Norfolk, Va.
Annapolis and Maryland, arrived Aug. 27 at San Pedro, Cal.
Jason, arrived Aug. 27 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Ajax, sailed Aug. 28 from Shanghai, China, for Hongkong, China.
Dolphin, sailed Aug. 28 from the navy yard, New York, for Gloucester, Mass.
Nashville, arrived at Key West Aug. 28.
Arethusa, arrived at Norfolk Aug. 28.
Pittsburgh, sailed from Guaymas for San Diego Aug. 27.
California, arrived at Guaymas Aug. 27.
Dolphin, arrived at Gloucester Aug. 29.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 21, 1913.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

P.A. Surg. Charles C. Grieve to be a surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 22, 1913.
The following named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from Aug. 13, 1913: Guthrie McConnell, a citizen of Pennsylvania, and Haword A. Tribou, a citizen of Maine.
Carp. Joel A. Davis to be a chief carpenter in the Navy from April 19, 1913.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 25, 1913.

Appointments in the Navy.

The following citizens to be professors of mathematics in the Navy from Aug. 21, 1913:
Theodore W. Johnson, a citizen of Maryland, and Carlos V. Cusachs, a citizen of Maryland.
The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from Aug. 18, 1913:
Arthur E. Younie, a citizen of Oregon.
Walter C. Espach, a citizen of Oregon.
John F. X. Jones, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 26, 1913.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. George B. Landenberger to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1913.
Lieut. (J.G.) Herndon B. Kelly to be a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1913.
The following citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Aug. 20, 1913, to fill vacancies:
Henry L. Larsen, a citizen of Colorado.
John C. Foster, U.S. Navy.
William H. Rupertus, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
James L. Underhill, a citizen of California.
Louis E. Eagan, Jr., a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Keller E. Rockey, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Bryan C. Murchison, a citizen of South Carolina.
Egbert T. Lloyd, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
Allen H. Turnage, a citizen of North Carolina.
George W. Hamilton, a citizen of New York.
Louis M. Bourne, Jr., a citizen of North Carolina.
George L. Davis, a citizen of New Jersey.
David H. Miller, a citizen of New Jersey.
Matthew H. Kingman, a citizen of Iowa.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 22.—Lieut. W. P. Gaddis detached Navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa; to the Jupiter.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. N. Hinkamp to Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Ensign H. W. Boynton detached duty, Radio, Va.; to the Maryland.
Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
Bttn. J. E. Quirk to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Chief Gun. William Zeitler detached Wyoming; continue treatment naval hospital, Newport, R.I.
Chief Gun. Stephen Donely to Wyoming.
Paymr. Clerk M. D. Stuart reappointed; connection yard craft, submarines, reserve ships, and naval hospital, New York, N.Y.
Paymr. Clerk R. M. S. Hartshorn reappointed; for duty on receiving ship at New York, N.Y.
Paymr. Clerks W. R. Parker and S. B. Caldwell appointment revoked.

AUG. 23.—Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Hydrick to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
P.A. Surg. G. E. Thomas to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
P.A. Surg. D. H. Casto detached St. Louis; to Cheyenne.
P.A. Surg. E. W. Phillips detached Kansas; to home, wait orders.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. E. R. Stone resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 25, 1913.
Paymr. Clerk C. W. White appointed; to Maryland.

AUG. 25.—Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Jones detached duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as aid to the Secretary of the Navy.
Ensign J. A. Logan detached Maryland; to Cheyenne.
P.A. Surg. M. E. Higgins detached Illinois; to Kansas.
Chief Gun. B. P. Middleton to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.
Chief Mach. T. W. Smith to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mach. W. M. Miller detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Tennessee.

AUG. 26.—Capt. A. S. Halstead to Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, Navy Department.
Comdr. L. H. Chandler detached command Illinois; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. J. W. Wilcox detached Illinois; to Minnesota.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. R. Carter detached command D-3; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. D. Denny detached Navy Rifle Team; to Rhode Island.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. L. Best detached Whipple; to command Stewart.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. M. Schelling to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) E. H. Loftin detached Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis; to post graduate course, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. M. Charlton detached Tennessee; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. J. Broshek detached Monaghan; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Marshall Collins detached Salem; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. F. D. Davis detached Drayton; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J.G.) E. E. Wilson to post graduate course, Naval Academy.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Ross detached Alabama; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Bradley detached command Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis, Md.; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. K. Turner detached command Stewart; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Oscar Smith detached South Carolina; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign Ames Loder detached Navy Rifle Team; to the Nebraska.

Ensign W. A. Lee detached Navy Rifle Team; to New Hampshire.

Ensign L. F. Reifsnider detached Navy Rifle Team; to Ozark.

Ensign C. H. Cobb detached Navy Rifle Team; to Minnesota.

Ensign C. K. Martin detached Navy Rifle Team; to Maryland.

Ensign G. F. Jacobs detached Navy Rifle Team; to Minnesota.

Ensign M. S. Brown detached Navy Rifle Team; to Nebraska.

Ensign C. C. Davis detached Navy Rifle Team; to Connecticut.

Ensign H. T. Markland detached Minnesota; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign E. A. Logan detached Severn; to command D-3.

Ensign A. T. Bidwell detached Minnesota; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign L. R. Ford detached Denver; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign T. C. Kinkaid detached Minnesota; to post graduate course, Naval Academy.

Asst. Surg. L. L. Manion, M.R.C., to Marine Recruiting Station, Portland, Ore.

Chief Bttn. August Wohlman detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Cumberland.

Bttn. J. L. Thomas detached navy yard, Puget Sound; to South Dakota.

Bttn. Bernhard Schumacher detached South Dakota; to home, wait orders.

Chief Gun. D. B. Vassie detached works of E. W. Bliss and Company; to Arkansas.

Gun. T. C. Wester detached Arkansas; to sick leave.

AUG. 27.—Lieut. C. A. Bonvillian commissioned from June 15, 1913.

Lieuts. (J.G.) F. T. Van Auker, W. A. Hodgman and Edwin Guthrie commissioned from June 6, 1913.

Paymr. Clerks S. B. Caldwell and W. R. Parker appointed; to North Dakota.

AUG. 28.—Lieut. William Ancrum detached command Jarvis; to command Flusser and 1st Division Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. I. F. Dorth detached captain of Navy Rifle Team; to temporary duty Department.

Lieut. J. D. Wilson detached navy yard, Boston; to Vestal as navigator.

Lieut. W. E. Halsey, Jr., detached command Flusser; to command Jarvis.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Brereton detached Navy Rifle Team; to duty commander Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Bowdye detached Navy Rifle Team; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieuts. (J.G.) E. W. Tod, James Parker, Jr., and F. M. Knox to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Ellis Lando detached Raleigh; to naval station, Honolulu.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. A. Burg to command Tonopah.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. P. Warren to command Ozark.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. C. Giffen detached Navy Rifle Team; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. A. L. Vossler detached Eagle; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. M. Stevens detached naval station, Hawaii; to Raleigh.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. W. Crosse to duty Naval Academy.

Ensign D. S. McQuarrie to duty Whipple.

Ensign L. P. Bischoff detached Navy Rifle Team; to Vermont.

Med. Dir. C. T. Hibbett detached command naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to home, wait orders.

Med. Insp. George Pickrell detached command naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to command naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Med. Insp. J. G. Field detached command naval hospital, Newport, R.I.; to command naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. J. L. Neilson detached Illinois; to duty Guam.

Surg. L. W. Bishop to duty receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. P. T. Dessez detached Castine; to Vestal.

P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eytting detached Supply; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. John Buckley detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. J. R. Martin detached disbursing office, Washington, D.C.; to Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md.

Pay Dir. C. S. Williams detached Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass.; to Navy Disbursing Office, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. J. C. Carpenter detached navy yard; to Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Gen. D. G. Dyer detached Navy War College; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Boatwain Duffy to naval station, Honolulu, H.T.

Chief Bttn. Gustav Freudentorf detached Florida; to Chester.

Chief Bttn. John McCloy detached Key West, Fla.; to Florida.

Bttn. Murry Wolf detached Chester; to Vestal.

Paymr. Clerk C. W. Charlton appointment revoked.

Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Aug. 28, 1913.

Lieut. R. R. Smith detached Monterey; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) Schamyl Cochran detached Mohican; to Albany.

Ensign H. E. Parsons detached Albany; to Cincinnati.

Ensign M. C. Cheek detached Monterey; to Wilmington.

P.A. Surg. E. L. Woods detached Rainbow; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. G. Davis detached hospital, Olongapo; to naval hospital, Canacao.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Bloedorn detached naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home, wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 26.—First Lieut. T. E. Thrasher, Jr., detached Marine Detachment, American Legation, Managua; to Marine Barracks, New York.

Second Lieut. R. P. Peirce detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Marine Barracks, Washington.

Second Lieut. R. D. Lowell to Marine Barracks, Washington, upon arrival in United States.

Second Lieut. M. R. Thacher to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in United States.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

AUG. 22.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager granted sixty days' leave.

AUG. 25.—Second Lieut. P. H. Roach's leave revoked and ordered to return to Yamacraw.

First Lieut. E. Blake, Jr., granted ten days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman to resume duty on Guthrie; granted two days' leave.

AUG. 26.—A board is appointed for the examination for promotion of 1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Detail: Senior Capt. D. P. Foley, Senior Capt. Howard Emery and Capt. P. H. Ueberroth.

First Lieut. C. M. Gabbett granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Coyle granted thirty-five days' leave.

AUG. 27.—F. A. Hunnewell commissioned constructor from date of oath; to report at Treasury Department for duty Sept. 2, 1913.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The revenue cutter Bear, in Alaskan waters, by orders relayed by wireless from Nome on Aug. 26 was sent on a long race against time to the Pribilof Islands to save the life of an American there. Fred M. Chamberlain, a government naturalist, who, with his bride of three months, was engaged in taking a seal census of the Pribilofs, is dangerously ill. Dr. McGovern, on St. Paul Island, informed Washington that the only hope of saving his life was to get him to Seattle,

Wash. Mr. Sweet, Acting Secretary of Commerce, requested the Treasury Department to send a cutter to his rescue. Immediately the order was flashed across the country to the Bear. The cutter, after picking up Mr. Chamberlain, will be unable to take any short cuts, as Dr. McGovern reported his condition so serious that he would have to be brought to Seattle by way of the inside route and would need constant medical attention.

Comdr. G. C. Carmine, of the cutter Morrill, reports, under date of Aug. 20, that the boats of the cutter were used to pounce on the wreckage of the hydro-aeroplane No. 33, which became unmanageable and dashed against a point of rocks on Gibraltar Island while the aviator was attempting to fly across the harbor at Put-in-Bay, Ohio. The wreckage was kept afloat until the machinery was removed from the plane and deposited on the beach. The aviator was unhurt.

At 7:15 on the morning of Aug. 22 the officers of the cutter Morrill sighted the motorboat Mermaid, disabled and drifting out of the harbor at Put-in-Bay into Lake Erie. The occupants were powerless to manage the boat, which was picked up by the cutter and towed back inside the harbor.

Promptly acting on information received from the marine observer at Chatham, Mass., and in obedience to instructions from the division commander, the cutter Acushnet left Woods Hole at 9:15 a.m. Aug. 19 and proceeded to the vicinity of Handkerchief Lightship, Nantucket Sound, in search of the derelict schooner Parana, which was about to become a menace to navigation. The cutter took the derelict in tow and at noon the next day anchored her in the harbor at Vineyard Haven.

The cutter Morrill has been detailed to patrol the course during the regatta of the Buffalo Yacht Club, to be held in connection with the Perry Centennial celebration on Sept. 2 and 3 at Buffalo, N.Y.

The Morrill has also been assigned to patrol the course of the Old Club races at Detroit, Mich., on St. Claire Flats, Aug. 30.

The harbor vessels of the New York division will patrol the twenty-fourth annual races of the Middle States Regatta Association on Labor Day, Sept. 1, on the Harlem River.

The cutter Bear returned to Nome, Alaska, on Aug. 25. The cutter Arctica arrived at New York to resume her regular duties on Aug. 28, and the cutter Mohawk was directed to proceed to the depot at South Baltimore to undergo an overhauling.

Secretary McAdoo has given his approval to the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Townsend, of Michigan, proposing to combine the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service under one organization. The bill is pending before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Senator Townsend proposes to bring it up for consideration at as early a date as possible. He may ask the Senate to vote on it at this special session.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate H. Manson, Baltimore.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. W. V. S. Jacobs, On practice cruise.
MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Unalaska, Alaska.
MIAMI—1st Lieut. E. Blake, Jr., Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. S. Von Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. F. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.
PALMICO—Capt. H. B. West, Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell, Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—Capt. B. M. Chiwell, Unalaska, Alaska.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Unalaska, Alaska.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.
WINNIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 24, 1913.

Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine entertained Thursday afternoon for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Richard Smith left Wednesday for the Yellowstone Park, to spend two weeks with friends. Lieut. Robert B. Hewitt, 4th Inf., who has spent the past month at the garrison, will leave Monday for Galveston, to join his regiment.

Mrs. Jere Baxter, Jr., and small son returned Thursday to the Infantry garrison from Milwaukee, where they had spent the past four months. Mrs. Randolph Pendleton, of Baltimore, Md., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick W. Manley, leave Monday for Chicago, where she will spend a few weeks before returning to her home in Maryland.

Paul Stivers, of Madison, Wis., summer guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, will leave Monday for his home. Lieut. and Mrs. Max R. Wainer, summer guests of Mrs. Wainer's mother, Mrs. Amos Shepherd, at Tower, Minn., will return Tuesday to the garrison. Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., who recently returned to the garrison from Texas, left Monday for Fort Leavenworth, to assume his duties as instructor in French.

Mrs. Edward S. Hayes is entertaining informally this evening at supper for Mrs. A. A. Keyes, Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, Mrs. Harold B. Fiske and Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes. Mrs. Howard Whipple, of Portland, Ore., arrived Thursday and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Jere Baxter, Jr. Bernice Fiske entertained Tuesday at a matinee party, followed by supper at her home, in honor of her birthday.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Penrose, of San Francisco, Cal., recently arrived at the garrison from Washington, D.C., and are guests of Major and Mrs. George B. Penrose. Mr. J. F. Leonard, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived Monday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Leonard.

Howard Whipple, of Portland, Ore., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Jere Baxter, Jr. Miss Katherine Auger entertained Sunday at supper at her home for the younger set of the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry garrisons. Miss Nadine Parker, daughter of Major and Mrs. John H. Parker, formerly of this garrison but now en route to the Philippines, who spent a few days here the guest of Miss Myra Birmingham, left Tuesday for San Francisco, where she will join her parents and sail for Manila, their future station.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1913.

Mrs. E. R. Heiberg has had as guest for the past week her father, Mr. Dodge, of Washington, D.C. Miss E. Phoebe Waterman leaves Sept. 1 for New York, where she will spend some time shopping and visiting friends before she sails Sept. 6 for South America, to spend the next three years. Mrs. J. C. Waterman leaves the same day, Sept. 1, for Texas City, Texas, where she will join her husband and daughter.

Capt. and Mrs. Heintzelman have been in the post, attending to the packing of their property, part of which they will take back to Texas City with them. During a severe storm this week the electric lighting plant of the post was struck by lightning and set on fire. The fire was discovered at once and was soon extinguished. The post was without light part of the evening. Miss Harriett Waterman has accepted an excellent position as kindergarten at Fort Dodge, Iowa. She leaves the last of the week to take up her new duties.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1913.

The return of the First Class from its week at Sandy Hook, and the arrival of the new detail of instructors calls attention to the fact that we are now in the last week of the summer encampment; the furlough class will come back on Thursday and at ten o'clock on that morning the battalion will leave Camp Larned, returning to barracks. The cadets will be freed from drills all this week, Saturday privileges being granted. Academic duties will be resumed Sept. 1. The following appointments are announced to take effect Aug. 25, 1913:

To be captains—Cadets Cress, Doe, W. W., Loomis, Butts, Thompson, J. B., and Holcombe, W. H.
To be lieutenant and adjutant—Cadet Robertson, W. A.
To be lieutenant and quartermaster—Cadet Price, X. H.
To be lieutenants—Cadets Woodberry, Villaret, Houghton, W. C., Kerr, F. R., Davenport, Buell, Ingles, H. C., Bandholtz, Ward Hoge, B. F., Lanphier, Stuart, L. L., Jones, W. G., Glass, Parkinson, J. L., Forbes, Kennard and Paddock.
To be corporals—Cadets Moses, *Bliss, *Styer, Chambers, Woodward, Wales, Coffin, Snow, Neyland, Sharrer, Fraser, Jones, H. C., Maguire, H. E., Johns, Finley, T. D., Scofield, Crane, Sinkler, Miller, M. L., Hoge, W. M., Hudnutt, Hibbs, Martin, T. L., Nygaard, Hodgson, J. F., Lieb, Bennet, Lange, Caperton, De Witt, Levy, Guyer, Ely, Ingles, P. B., Williams, F. J., Kuhn, King, A. K., Martin, J. E., Bayler, Reinhart, Maulsby, Spence, McBride, R. B., Riche, W., Pickering, Andrew, Rutherford, McCullough, Ransom, H. H., and Barrows.
*Color corporals.

The following appointments will take effect on the 28th inst:

To be lieutenants—Cadets Larabee, Skinner, Jouett, Elliott, D. O., Moreton and Harris, A. R.

Lectures on swimming were given to the First Class last week by Captain Koehler and Lieutenant Matthews, in order to explain the way for officers to instruct their commands on the subject. Only eight of the new cadets have not yet qualified in swimming the 250 yards required. The stroke used is the breast or "Koehler" stroke. The yearling color-line concert was repeated on Sunday evening; it was much enjoyed and was a fitting close to the season of the Sunday evening concerts. At the hops of the week Mrs. Walsh received on Tuesday evening with Cadet Moses, Mrs. Maguire on Thursday evening with Cadet Hodgson.

Mrs. Murray gave a pretty little dance for her daughter, Frances, on Wednesday evening. The guests being a number of girls and cadets. Among those there were Misses Dorothy Wyeth, Eleanor Vidmer, Grace Freeman, Nellie Hyel, Katherine Winn, Margaret Normoyle, Elizabeth Walker, the Misses Osborne, Miss Overman and Miss Higley. Cadets Jones, Brundred, Williams, Rafferty, Kuhn, Crane, Neyland, Woodward, Moses, Coffin, Wales, De Witt, Wilder, Cureton, Hudnutt, James, Maguire, McBride, Smith, Snow, Andrew, Guyer. Major and Mrs. Clayton's guests at dinner on Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Schofield, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Mr. MacMillan and Captain Card.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. Laurson, Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Wildrick, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant Hobson. Mrs. Mitchell gave a dinner at the club on Friday for Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. Vidmer and Mrs. Laurson. Mrs. MacMillan entertained at dinner on Friday for her parents, Col. and Mrs. Ladd, of Washington, and Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Clayton. Lieutenant Higley has gone to Tobyhanna, Pa., for a week, for field artillery practice.

Mrs. Townsley left on Tuesday to visit Col. and Mrs. Lundeen at the seashore. Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, of the new detail, are guests of their brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward W. Wildrick. Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield's guests are Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Carpenter, of Highlands, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Watson's guests for the weekend were Capt. and Mrs. Giddings, of Governors Island. Miss Ruth Lester, of Washington, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Murray for several days.

The Misses Marian and Helen Townsley returned on Monday from a two weeks' visit in Portland. Mrs. C. W. Larned is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned. Miss Aldyla Larned, is also here. Mr. and Mrs. W. Middleton Stillman, of Washington, have been guests of Mrs. Stillman's sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl. Lieut. and Mrs. Daley's guests at supper on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Perry, and Lieutenant Hayes. Miss Bonnie Scott, of Fort Monroe, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley last week.

Major and Mrs. Ryan have been at Beach Bluff, Mass., for several weeks; they return to the post this week by motor through Providence, Narragansett Pier, New London, along Long Island Sound to Port Chester. Lieutenant Herr, relieved from duty at the Academy, will soon join Mrs. Herr and little daughter at Massanetta Springs, Va., where they have been for a few weeks. After a leave of two months and twenty days Lieutenant Herr will proceed to his new station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

President Wilson has appointed Dr. H. Percy Silver, of Kansas, chaplain of West Point, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Travers. Dr. Silver is well known and liked in the Army, having formerly been chaplain at Fort Leavenworth. He has been for some years secretary of the Seventh missionary district, with headquarters at Topeka, Kas.

Recent arrivals at the hotel are Mrs. George Merrill, Miss Marjorie Nichols, Miss Sara Murdock, Mrs. L. E. Dessez, Mrs. Malcolm Herkness, Wayne Herkness, Mr. J. G. Smith, Miss Helen Johnson. Miss Carpenter is the guest of her brother, Dr. Alden Carpenter. Cadet Douglas Clark, of the Royal Military Academy, England, visited the post on Monday. Col. and Mrs. S. W. Muller and daughter, Ruth, spent the weekend at the hotel. Dr. and Mrs. Stilwell, of Yonkers, returned home by motor after some weeks in the mountains and spent a few days on the way as the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Holderness. On Sunday Mrs. Holderness's guests at supper were Dr. and Mrs. Stilwell, Col. and Mrs. Townsley and Lieut. Joseph Stilwell, who is the guest of his sister until settled in his new quarters. Lieutenants Sultan, Alexander, Bubb, Sturgill and Lewis attended the Saratoga races and spent the weekend there last week.

The West Point polo team visited Port Chester and played two games of polo on Aug. 19 and 20. The line-up and scores follow: West Point—1. Herr, 2. Higley, 3. Lindsey, 4. Erwin; Port Chester—1. Milbank, 2. Crawford, 3. Downey, 4. Black. West Point—Goals, Herr 1, Higley 1, Erwin 1, Lindsey 3, Fouls, Herr, Lindsey. Total score 5. Port Chester—Goals, Milbank 1, Crawford 1, Downey 1. Safety, Crawford. Total score 2 3/4. Referee Joe Hunt.

Second Game: West Point—1. Herr, 2. Higley, 3. Lindsey, 4. Erwin; Port Chester—1. Chisholm, 2. Crawford, 3. Milbank, 4. Downey. West Point—Goals, Herr 5, Higley 2, Lindsey 1, Fouls, Lindsey, Higley. Safety, Higley. Total score 6 3/4. Port Chester—Goals, Chisholm 3, Crawford 3, Milbank 2, Downey 1, Fouls, Milbank, Crawford, Downey, Safety, Downey. Total score 7 3/4. Referee, Joe Hunt.

The cups won by the team making the highest aggregate of goals in the two games, so that West Point carried off the handsome trophies by a score of 11 3/4 to 10. After the second game the Port Chester team entertained the West Point men with a plunge in the surf and a motor trip to the yacht club at Rye where dinner was served.

The members of the new detail who report for duty at the Military Academy this week are Lieuts. Slaughter and O'Leary in the Dept. of Philosophy; Lieuts. North, Beere and Gray in the Dept. of Mathematics; Lieuts. Singles, Holmer, Hobbs, Dickinson and Selleck in the Dept. of Chemistry; Lieuts. Chase and Meade Wildrick in the Dept. of Drawing; Lieuts. Sullivan, Hayes and Purdon in the Dept. of English; Lieut. Pullen, P.M.E., and post exchange officer.

Quarters were assigned to the new detail on Monday as follows: Bachelor building, Capt. Card 23, Lieut. Steese 13, Lieut. Alexander 29, Lieut. Chase 35, Lieut. North 36, Lieut. Taylor 1, Lieut. Pullen 15, Lieut. Sullivan 27, Lieut. Morrissey 8, Lieut. Dickinson 5, Lieut. Beere 14, Lieut. Hayes 12, Lieut. Purdon 32, Lieut. Holmer 34, Lieut. Hobbs 10, Lieut. Erwin and Selleck, angles of cadet barracks, Lieut. Gray Culham Hall.

The married officers' quarters have the number followed by the name of the last occupant in parenthesis: Lieut. Singles 74 (Lieut. Smith); Lieut. Stilwell 60 (Lieut. Herr); Lieut.

Catts 30 (Lieut. Pritchett); Lieut. Caffery 62 (Capt. Gallup); Lieut. Malven 8 (Lieut. Caffery); Lieut. Wilson, A. (Lieut. Westover); Lieut. H. L. Watson, H. first floor (Lieut. Rumbough); Lieut. Patton 77 (Lieut. Lang); Lieut. Slaughter 18, second floor (Lieut. C. H. Rice); Lieut. O'Leary G, second floor (Lieut. Patten); Lieut. Wildrick F. (Lieut. Malven).

A large delegation of Odd Fellows visited West Point on Saturday afternoon on their way from the convention held at Poughkeepsie. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt had been a visitor at the convention, making the trip to and from Poughkeepsie on the Dolphin, but he did not come ashore here; Colonel Townsley and his adjutant, Lieutenant Householder, made a boarding call on the Dolphin.

Lieut. Walberon Von Reichenau, representing the German Ministry of War, and Carl Diem, secretary of the German Imperial Olympic Games to be held in Berlin, visited West Point on Aug. 25, accompanied by Messrs. Ferris and Cassidy, of the office of James E. Sullivan, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union. Lieutenant Von Reichenau inspected the gymnasium of the Military Academy with much interest and inquired into the methods of gymnastics and field and track sports in the U.S. Army, with a view to having many of the features introduced in his native army. He expressed himself as much pleased with what he saw. The visitors are members of the German Imperial Commission, which has come to this country to visit the principal athletic centers with the idea of adopting American training methods for the athletes who will represent Germany in the international meet in 1916.

A distinguished visitor expected at West Point on Saturday next is Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England. He is to come from New York city on J. P. Morgan's yacht the Corsair. Additional guests will be President Butler, of Columbia University, and Mrs. Butler. At the U.S. Military Academy the commandant, Colonel Townsley, will welcome Lord Haldane. After reviewing the cadets and inspecting the reservation the travelers will leave for Montreal on a special train. Lord Haldane, who will make a brief visit of only five days to this country and Canada, has been described as "quite as big a man as there is in England at the present time." He was formerly Secretary of State for War and was made a peer in 1911. As Lord Chancellor he is custodian of the Great Seal. He is the head of the judicial administration in England and is responsible for the appointment of Judges of the High Court, except the Chief Justice, whom the Prime Minister appoints, and of many other judges and justices.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1913.

The sixteen battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, bearing the midshipmen, returned to Annapolis late Sunday afternoon, Aug. 24, and the disembarkation took place at 7 a.m. Monday. The midshipmen went on leave, and the ships got under way at 9 a.m., bound for the Southern Drill grounds outside the Capes of the Chesapeake to engage in target and elementary torpedo practice.

A number of the midshipmen have been deprived of all or part of their leave and will be restricted to the Academy, because of offenses committed prior to or during their cruise. There was no serious misconduct among the upper classmen, but six of the Third Classmen are said to have imbibed a little freely, and their cases are now under investigation by the Superintendent. It is understood that the offenses are not sufficient to warrant dismissal.

Re-examinations of midshipmen of the First, Second and Third Classes who failed in the annual tests in June will be held at the Naval Academy, beginning Sept. 26. Midshipmen who went on leave and are subject to the examinations are under orders to report by that date.

A number of changes among the cadet officers of the battalion of the new Fourth Class at the Naval Academy are noted: Mden. G. T. Howard has been made ranking officer, cadet lieutenant commander, in command of the battalion. The other battalion officers are junior lieutenant and adjutant, J. W. Paige; chief petty officer, W. H. Ball. The cadet lieutenants, in command of the respective companies, are R. B. Dashiell, C. R. Curr, A. P. Flagg and J. J. White, jr.

Sanborn, Washington, made the Secretary of the Navy has issued commissions for Prof. Carlos V. Cusachs and Prof. Theodore W. Johnson as professors of mathematics in the Navy. The commissions carry rank, pay and other emoluments of a senior lieutenant. Both gentlemen have long been connected with the Naval Academy, Professor Cusachs in the Department of Modern Languages, and Professor Johnson in the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction. Though commissioned as professors of mathematics they will continue on duty in their respective departments at the Academy. Prof. Nathaniel M. Terry, recently retired, has taken the house he belongs to Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, on King George street, this city. Professor Terry has for more than forty years been a member of the corps of instructors at the Naval Academy. The Navy Department recently decided to consolidate the departments of electrical engineering and physics and chemistry under one head, and Comdr. John T. Tompkins arrived here a few days ago and took charge of the department, formally relieving Professor Terry.

Ensign R. Duncan Brown, U.S.N., is spending thirty days' leave at his home on Murray Hill, this city. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn, Washington, are visiting their son, Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., and his family at Concord Cottage, Arundel-on-the-Bay, Annapolis. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., who have been visiting at Newport for some time, have returned to the Naval Academy, Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson, wife of Professor Johnson, of the Naval Academy, and the children are at Lower Beach, Rehoboth, Del. Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, who with her children has been spending the summer months at Portland, Me., will shortly be joined by her husband, Professor Cusachs, of the Naval Academy. They will return to Annapolis in September. The baseball team of the Fourth Class won over the Mount Washington Club, of Baltimore, Saturday.

The site for the new dairy farm of the Naval Academy has been selected, but pending action by the Navy Department the authorities will not discuss it. The committee selecting the site was composed of Paymr. Samuel Bryan, Lieut. Comdrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer and R. C. Berry.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Aug. 23, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, who leave next Wednesday for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines, are being honored by a number of social affairs. Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes entertained at bridge Tuesday, with Col. and Mrs. Doyen as honor guests. Other players were Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Thomas Washington, Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold and Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory.

Ensign J. T. Alexander, U.S.S. West Virginia, returned Aug. 12 from six weeks' leave spent at Girard, Kas., where on July 24 a son was born to Mrs. Alexander. Two weeks later they were on their way to the Pacific coast, leaving the torrid heat behind. They came immediately to the Cunningham house on the bluff above the bay at Charleston, Wash., and are now delightfully located and doing splendidly. Mrs. Cunningham, widow of J. J. Cunningham, U.S. Navy pay clerk, with Master Paul and her niece, Miss Stratton, left a week ago for Vallejo, Cal., their former home, to reside for the next two years.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nutting, who have been camping at the oil wells on the Hoe River, Chatham county, for two weeks, are expected home to-day. Mr. F. T. Crowe, of Seattle, was the guest of Mr. F. G. Forbes for the weekend, which they spent on a fishing trip to the Union River. Col. H. C. Haines, J.A.G., U.S.M.C., with headquarters at San Francisco, spent the week inspecting the marine post and disciplinary barracks at the navy yard. Colonel Haines was the guest of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen while at the yard and honor guest at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. J. F.

McGill Thursday, and at one Friday by Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman.

Mrs. Jason McV. Austin, of Fort Flagler, is spending the week with her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen. Miss Ruby Fay, sister of Mrs. C. A. Doyen, left Thursday for Annapolis, where she will make her home with another sister, Mrs. J. W. Valiant. Miss Fay will stop en route at Colorado Springs for a week.

Paymr. Henry de F. Mel, accounting officer at the navy yard, detached and ordered to duty as paymaster of the North Dakota at Hampton Roads, Va., left Thursday, going by way of San Francisco and Texas. Mrs. H. A. Orr, wife of Lieutenant Orr, executive officer of the Galveston, returned home Sunday, after a week's visit at Bellingham during the stay of her husband's ship. Lieut. H. R. Keller, detached from command of the New Orleans, leaves Monday for a month's visit at his old home in Savannah, Ga. He will be relieved here by Lieut. A. C. Kail, of the Buffalo. In honor of Lieutenant Keller, Ensign Miller entertained at dinner on board the New Orleans for Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack, Miss Matthews, of Seattle; Miss Theiss, Miss Schmelz, Mrs. Slater, of Hampton, Va.; Mrs. H. W. Brown, Lieutenant Heron and Lieut. F. E. King.

Sundays and Mrs. F. C. Cook entertained at dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Comdr. and Mrs. C. E. Arnold and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Cox. Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou, for two weeks at Gearhart-by-the-Sea, Ore., have now gone to Solduc Hot Springs for two weeks and will spend a few days at Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier, before returning home. Mrs. Tricou's father, Pay Director Calhoun, U.S.N., retired, who has been staying in Seattle during his daughter's absence, will return home today.

In honor of Miss Catherine Van Ausdal, sister of Mrs. N. B. Farwell, who leaves to-day for the East, Ensign S. S. Brown entertained at a dinner dance on board the U.S.S. Charleston Thursday. The guests included Miss Theiss, Miss Helen Whitmore, Miss James, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Stibolt, Miss Schmelz, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Farwell, Paymaster Farwell, Lieutenants Coman, King, Miller, Esler, Alexander, Baughman, Little, Keller, Brown, Captains Buckley and Svensen.

In honor of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy entertained at a poker and bridge party last Thursday evening. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Mrs. Jason McV. Austin, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Orr, Major and Mrs. R. C. Berkley, Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer and Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack. Miss Helen Whitmore, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., guest of her brother, Dr. J. B. Whitmore, of the U.S.S. Charleston, was honor guest at a luncheon given by the wardroom officers of the Doctor's ship Sunday. The guests included Miss Mitchell, Miss Van Ausdal, Mrs. Van Ausdal, Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. S. C. Weakley, Mrs. McCormack, Captain Buckley, Lieutenant Gardner, Ensign Esler, Lieutenant Schelling, Ensign Brown and Capt. Charles Svensen. A dainty luncheon was given by Mrs. Z. E. Briggs Thursday in honor of her mother, Mrs. John E. Martin, of Los Angeles, and for Mrs. Jason McV. Austin, Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. Amy Stibolt, Mrs. J. F. McGill, Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Mrs. E. G. Morsell and Mrs. Briggs. Mrs. Whitmore and Miss Esler were guests of Mrs. Whitmore's son, Dr. J. B. Whitmore, U.S.N., leave next Wednesday for their home at Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Mrs. Mollie Slater, of Hampton, Va., guest of Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren, and Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz, sister of Mrs. Van Buren, leave soon on a trip to Alaska. Mrs. S. C. Weakley and her granddaughter, Miss Catherine Van Ausdal, left today for their home in Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Charles Van Ausdal will remain for a longer visit with her daughter, Mrs. Farwell. Mrs. L. S. Wallis and Mrs. J. W. Backus entertained at luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Weakley, Mrs. and Miss Van Ausdal.

Mrs. Milo F. Draemel and Lieutenant Draemel's mother are house guests of Mrs. Draemel's mother, Mrs. H. R. Clise, in Seattle, while Lieutenant Draemel and Mrs. Clise have gone into the Olympics on a two weeks' fishing trip. Capt. Newton McCully, who came West to relieve Capt. A. S. Halstead, in command of the California, on Sept. 1, spent Sunday at the yard as the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman had dinner on Aug. 20 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hoen, of Virginia, guests at the home of their son, Dr. W. S. Hoen. The dinner guests included Col. H. C. Haines, A.G., U.S.M.C.; Mrs. E. Klink, Miss Theiss, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Lieut. J. D. Little and Lieut. K. Heron.

Lieut. J. M. Schelling, detached from duty on the U.S.S. Charleston, left Monday for his home in the East. Mrs. Forbes entertained at bridge Wednesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Mrs. M. A. Shearer and Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1913.

On Oct. 1 the Fort Niagara battalion will leave for Governors Island, and the position of commanding officer, now Captain Wells's, will be given to Major Douglas Settle, after Colonel Mallory's departure. On Sept. 15 the Fort Porter battalion will return to Fort Porter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt gave a party Tuesday evening. The guests went in two motors down the lake shore, where they had supper. The guests were Miss Cecil, Miss Leech and Miss McClure and Lieutenants Robb, Moody and Jones, Mr. Chester Woolworth and Mr. Robert Brown. Major and Mrs. Shockey gave a dinner on Wednesday to Colonel Mallory, Major and Mrs. Settle, Captain Clement and Dr. and Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. Ellis was the guest of Mrs. Woolworth on Wednesday for a motor trip to Niagara Falls and dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth on the River Road. While at the Falls, the Woolworth machine met with an accident, all the occupants of the machine, however, escaping with but slight bruises. While coming down the River Boulevard, the machine collided with one coming down a side street. Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt entertained at a watermelon party after the picture show on Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, the Misses Cecil and Leech, Mrs. Meek, Mrs. Miller and Lieutenants Robb, Castle and Morrissey.

A number of officers and ladies of the post were guests of Miss Dorothy Haberle at a dance at her home in Niagara Falls. Among those who motored up were the Misses McClure, Winifred and Geraldine Hall and Lieutenants Jones and McAlpine and Mr. Chester Woolworth. Captains Madden and Shelton were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Waldron for dinner on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt gave a musicale on Friday evening.

Mrs. Shockey, from St. Louis, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Shockey. The 28th Infantry band serenaded them in front of Major Shockey's quarters on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Baker, wife of Dr. Baker, M.R.C., is a guest at the Eldorado. Mrs. Andrews gave a breakfast and bridge party on her porch on the 20th, to which a number of Army ladies were invited. Dr. and Mrs. Barber, from the Presidio of San Francisco, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dean, at their home on the Lake Road. Mrs. Barber has been in Belgium for several months, where she went to attend the wedding of her brother, Mr. Woodward. On Thursday morning Mrs. Woolfolk gave a bridge and luncheon for Mrs. Barber, and in the afternoon Mrs. Rich gave a bridge and tea in her honor. Mrs. Rich's guests were Mesdames Barbour, Dean, Woodward, Ellis, Woolfolk, Andrews, Miss Andrews, Miss Pintard and Mrs. Whitney. Dr. Barber was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Waldron for luncheon on Friday. On Friday afternoon Dr. and Mrs. Barber left for their station at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Mrs. Huguet, with her two children, Virginia and Julia, is spending several weeks in Niagara Falls, before going to New Orleans. Mrs. Myrtle Hatch, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, has gone to Camp Perry, Ohio, to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett. Captain Beecham is spending several days visiting friends in New York. Messrs. Malcolm and Stanton Allison are guests of their sister, Mrs. Fickel, and Lieutenant Fickel. Mr. Waring, guest of his daughter, Mrs. Humphrey, left Friday for a hunting trip in the Adirondacks.

Captain Mass and Miss McClure were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey for dinner on Friday. A number of officers and ladies of the post attended the dance at the Queen's Royal on Saturday evening. Among these were Miss McClure,

the Misses Hall, Lieutenant McAlpine, and Messrs. Chester Woolworth and John Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Polhemus and Miss Wood were guests for dinner at the Queen's Royal on Monday evening. Mrs. Waldron and her guests, Mrs. Meek and Miss McClure, took a trip to Toronto on Monday. They had dinner at the King Edward Hotel, and saw all the points of interest in the city.

Mrs. Dean gave a Welsh rabbit party on Monday evening for Mrs. Waldron and her guests. Those invited were Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Meek, Miss McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Woodward and Miss Doris Noble. Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Jones gave a bridge party on Wednesday evening for Mrs. Waldron and her guests. About fifty people were invited, but owing to a severe storm, only a few were able to be present. Those present were Mesdames Waldron, Meek, Rich, Polhemus, Andrews and Kelly, and the Misses McClure, Pintard, Wood and Andrews and Lieutenants Mallory, Polhemus, McAlpine, Castle and Moody and Mr. Rich.

Mrs. Meek left Aug. 26 for her home in Huntington, W. Va., after a delightful visit of several weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Waldron. Mrs. Waldron accompanied her as far as Buffalo. Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey are giving a dinner this evening for Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Miss McClure and Lieutenant Jones.

The old saying "To the victor belong the spoils" was joyfully illustrated Wednesday afternoon, when Fort Porter won the decisive game of the five on which series bets making up a purse of \$500 had been made. The score was 11 to 6 in favor of Fort Porter.

Signal Sergt. Van E. Roddy left for his new station, Fort Omaha, Neb., on Wednesday for duty with the Signal Corps, taking his family with him.

Last Sunday the Fort Jay baseball team played against Fort Niagara. The score was 6 to 4 in favor of Fort Jay.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 24, 1913.

Dr. and Miss Ruth Richeson, who have been visiting with Major and Mrs. Gambrell for the summer, left Monday for their homes, St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, with their guest, spent Sunday at Idaho Springs. Captain Juene-mann has a leave of ten days, which he will spend motoring with his family through Estes Park, Colo. Monday evening Colonel Van Deusen and Lieutenant Wheatley, adjutant, were guests of Dr. J. Schwegel, the Austrian Consul, at a dinner given at the Country Club in honor of the eighty-fourth birthday of Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

Capt. Julian Gaujot, Cav., detailed instructor of Militia of Colorado, has arrived in Denver, relieving Lieut. E. K. Sterling, 3d Cav., who has been ordered to Camp Perry for duty with the International Matches. Tuesday was ladies' night at the club, when cards and dancing were enjoyed. Present from the post were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Gambrell, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Juene-mann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Lieutenants Marks, Titus, Cowles, McEnery, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mesdames Martin, McClellan, Hawkins, Lewis, Misses Margaret and Jeanette Schmidt, Doris Wyke, Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen, Mr. Frasier, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Mason Slade and Miss Alice Slade.

Wednesday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Norton celebrated with a children's party in honor of the birthday of their daughter, Ruth. Those present were Bob and John Brooks, Wheatley, Virginia and Betty Shook, Fritz Juene-mann, Jack Wyke, Harwood Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Olive Butler, Mr. William J. Schmidt, of Omaha, Neb., visiting his father, Mr. Julius Schmidt, and sisters, left Monday for his home, Mr. Mason Slade, visiting Major and Mrs. Shook, left Friday for Des Moines, to spend some time with his parents. Miss May Rowell, who spent the summer at Estes Park, Colo., has returned to the post. Miss Fay Schmidt, at Palmer Lake for ten days, has returned to the post.

Mrs. Frank Rowell, visiting Captain Rowell's mother for the summer, left Friday for San Francisco to meet the Captain and accompany him to Tientsin, China, where he is stationed. Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale, D.S., on temporary duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., was a visitor at the post Saturday, being the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Shook. Lieutenant Graham and family motored to Cheyenne, Wyo., Thursday morning for the Frontier Day celebration. Major and Mrs. Shook, accompanied by Mr. Mason and Miss Alice Slade, also motored there. Mrs. Van Deusen and Miss Gladys, as well as Lieutenant Wheatley and Miss Oliver, were there Friday and Saturday. Lieutenant McEnery entertained with a luncheon for friends from Denver on Saturday. Sunday the Secretary of War, Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, accompanied by Generals Wood and Aleshire and Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, G.S., were visitors at the post for an inspection. They left about noon for Golden, where a luncheon was given for them by the Denver Chamber of Commerce. Several of the post officers accompanied the party, among whom were Colonel Van Deusen, Lieutenant Wheatley, Captains Wyke, Schoeffel, Major Shook, Lieutenants Graham, Felker, Titus and Captain Wheeler.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley on Sunday evening had dinner for Major and Mrs. Shook, Lieutenants Marks, Miss Oliver and Miss Alice Slade. Lieut. and Mrs. Butler have with them Mrs. Butler's father, Colonel Dodge of Washington, D.C., who arrived Saturday. Sunday afternoon Mesdames McClellan and Hawkins and Miss Margaret Schmidt, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Dreher Maitland, were guests of Mrs. Esoby Luncan at her cottage at Evergreen.

Sunday the post ball team met and defeated the Cottrells, of Denver, on the post grounds in a league game, by the score 11-0.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 25, 1913.

Mrs. S. F. Neely is spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Jesse H. Holmes, and Lieutenant Holmes, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Barth, of Atlanta, Ga., who accompanied the remains of Mrs. Barth's mother, Mrs. Matilda Bittman, to Leavenworth, have returned to their home after a short stay with Mrs. Barth's brother, Mr. E. E. Bittman. The funeral services were conducted from the family residence Tuesday morning. Burial was private and took place at Mount Muncie Cemetery.

Capt. John J. Toffey, who has been for some time at Texas City with his regiment, the 7th Infantry, is spending the month of August with his family at Stamford, Conn.

Capt. H. E. Honeywell made a balloon flight with George M. Myers, president of the Kansas City Aero Club, and Mr. W. B. Strong, as passengers. Robert Fowler made a flight in his aeroplane.

Mr. Graham Smith, son of Major C. C. Smith, Cav., U.S.A., who has been in Fort Bayard, N.M., will arrive here to spend the winter with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham, of the city, and will attend school in the city. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Conger will be at home this winter at 1 Scott avenue. Major W. A. Holbrook, 10th Cav., at 297 Sherman avenue, and Major L. S. Upton, 10th Inf., 283-B Sherman avenue. Capt. J. B. H. Waring, Med. Corps, who has been ill at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., has been relieved from duty here and will go to Fort Logan, Colo.

Miss Gertrude Planigan, guest for several weeks of her sister, Mrs. Casper W. Cole, and Captain Cole, left Wednesday for Fort Sheridan, Ill., to visit Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire before returning to her home in St. Louis, Mo. Major W. N. Bishop, Med. Corps, will leave Sept. 1 for a ten days' vacation.

Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Charles N. Markle, for four weeks, left Saturday to join Lieutenant Gottschalk at Fort Sill, Okla. Mr. William Smith, son of Major and Mrs. Harry Smith, who has been spending the summer with his parents, will leave shortly for Faribault, Minn., where he will attend the Shattuck Military College. Mrs. Donald W. Strong, who has been spending the summer

in the East, has returned, and will remain here until Lieutenant Strong leaves for Texas City to join his regiment, the 17th Infantry. Capt. Arthur M. Ferguson, the new secretary of the Army Service Schools, will arrive this week from Fort Keogh, Mont. Mrs. Ferguson and her mother, Mrs. Kenzie, who have been spending several weeks in Alaska with relations, will reach the post in September.

Miss Marion Kirkham will leave in October for Honolulu, to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Joseph L. Topham, Jr., and Lieutenant Topham. Mrs. Mary Dreschel and children, Dakota and William Dreschel, have returned from a two months' visit with Mrs. Dreschel's sister, Mrs. Ernest D. Peck, and Captain Peck, at Duluth, Minn. Capt. George E. Kumpke, Signal Corps, has returned to the garrison from Texas City.

The 3d Regiment, Missouri National Guard, under command of Col. Fred Lamb, left Saturday night for their annual encampment at Nevada, Mo., Aug. 24 to 31. The regiment numbers almost 600 men, consisting of ten companies of enlisted men, one machine-gun company, one ambulance company and forty-five officers. It is divided into two battalions, in command of Major N. D. Jackson and Major George McGinnis. Major Charles Wilson is in command of the medical department.

Companies E and M, 3d Regiment, fought a sham battle Sunday at Cleveland Park, near Kansas City, Kas. After an hour's fighting and skirmishing, Company E was declared the victor.

The Staff College Horseshoe Club played the Goosetown Ringers on the Goosetown links in the city. The game was a tie. They will play again in the near future.

The Possum Hollow Horseshoe team defeated the Staff College team four straight games on the Possum Hollow links Friday night. The Staff College team started with a lead of 17 to 2, but by good throwing the Possum Hollow team won by a score of 21 to 17.

In the recent good roads day in Missouri, Aug. 20 and 21, in which 250,000 men worked, hundreds of miles of good roads were completed. Governor Major, of Missouri, and Governor Hodges, of Kansas, took part. Ten miles of the road, in Platt county, Missouri, was under the direction of Col. Thomas L. Slaves, of the U.S. Military Prison, who took over a large number of men from the post and worked across the river from the garrison.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 26, 1913.

Mrs. Mallow, of Leavenworth, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart. Mrs. Robert Arthur and son have returned from a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter at Fort Wadsworth. Mrs. Hughes is home again after spending two months with Capt. and Mrs. Offner Hope, at Fort Howard. On Monday morning Mrs. Walter C. Blake gave an informal bridge party for Mesdames William Tibball, Thomas Knox, Harry L. Pettus, James M. Williams, Frederick Coleman, Bradley, Max De Mott and Miss Johnson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Coleman and Miss Johnson. Mrs. John C. Ohnstad had an auction party on Friday morning for Mesdames Widdifield, Bradley, James M. Williams, C. C. Carter, Frederick Hanna, William M. Smart and William P. Pence. The prizes, lace neck pieces, were won by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. Richard I. McKenny has returned from a visit to Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains. Miss Sybil Wyatt, of South Carolina, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward E. Farnsworth and children left Friday for a month's stay in the Green Mountains. Mrs. Charles L. Williams entertained informally at cards Saturday evening for Mrs. W. C. Knight, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Frederick L. Buck and Mrs. Preston, of Baltimore. Miss Emily Hughes has returned from a two months' stay at Jamestown, R.I. Mr. Jack Kimberly left Sunday to join a house party at Huntington, W. Va., from there going to Virginia Military Institute.

Saturday evening the hop was poorly attended on account of the bad weather. Friday morning Mrs. Thomas Knox gave a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Max De Mott's birthday. Among the guests were Mrs. Allen Kimberly and Miss Florence Stewart. Saturday Mrs. Holcombe gave a club supper, after the hop, for Col. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Edwards and Lieut. John L. Holcombe. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter had a club supper the same evening for Miss Creamer, Miss Wyatt and Mrs. Kimberly. Lieut. Alfred B. Quinton had a club supper for Miss Stewart, Miss Pullman, Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly.

Sunday evening Major George A. Nugent gave a dinner at the Chamberlain for Col. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong and Major and Mrs. William P. Pence. Mrs. Frederick L. Martin is at the post hospital, where she was operated on for appendicitis on Saturday.

Sunday afternoon a game of baseball was played in the fort by a team from the Fort Howard companies, camping here and a post team, resulting in a victory for the visitors, with a score of 3 to 2.

A fleet of torpedoboats came in the Roads yesterday afternoon and will wait here for the North Atlantic Fleet, which will come in from the drill grounds on Friday.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 23, 1913.

Mrs. Duncan G. Richart was guest of honor at a number of pleasant affairs prior to her departure for the East. Her mother, Mrs. R. E. McConaughy, gave a tea for her the last afternoon, 100 or more of the friends of the popular young matron attending. On Thursday Mrs. W. E. Losee gave a Kensington tea, and the same day Mrs. Stuart G. Taylor entertained a dozen friends at a luncheon for Mrs. Richart. Mrs. Richart left to-day for Camp Perry, to join Lieutenant Richart there. Later they will go to Sea Girt, N.J., to spend a short time before returning to Fort Ethan Allen.

Miss Lou Uline, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Willis Uline, entertained a dozen or more of her young friends yesterday at a tea at the Uline quarters, at Fort Douglas, in anticipation of her departure shortly for Leavenworth, where she will again enter school. Miss Mary Webster assisted the young hostess at tea. Other guests were Misses Ruth Coffey, Dora Thomas, Virginia Rust, Mary Lynch, Katherine Heisted, Mary Heisted, Genevieve Hoffman, Katherine Whitney, Alice Hess, Lily Axton, Marjorie Haldon, Anne Webster, Frances Estes and Helen Nelly.

Miss Josephine McClellan, daughter of General McClellan, retired, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Exton, at Fort Douglas, was guest of honor yesterday at a delightful tea given by Mrs. W. B. Graham. Mrs. Smith, of Detroit, mother of Capt. M. F. Smith, served ices. Mrs. Exton poured tea and Mrs. Benjamin P. Nicklin presided over the punch bowl. The guests were mainly the young girls from town, a few of the newest matrons at the post and the bachelor officers. Miss Annie Hemingway, of Jackson, Miss., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey, was guest of honor on Thursday at a large party given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Calk. Army people in the company included Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Littell. Lieut. and Mrs. Calk also gave a party on Wednesday evening for the same guest, at which three tables of bridge were played and prizes were won by Miss Hemingway, Dr. Littell and Dr. Bransford.

Col. James A. Irons accompanied Col. Frederick R. Day on his trip to the Northwest last week and went direct to Spokane, where he was to begin his tour of inspection of the 7th Brigade, of which he is commanding officer during the absence of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt. Colonel Chamberlain, who went through Yellowstone National Park on a trip, will join them at Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. Arthur R. Underwood entertained a score or more of the young people last Thursday evening for his sister, Miss Elizabeth Underwood, who returns shortly to Logan. The regimental band played a concert in the early evening and informal dancing was enjoyed. Mrs. Frederick R. Palmer was chaperone.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith have gone on a trip through

Yellowstone National Park, and will visit friends at Fort Yellowstone there. Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Coburn are now settled in No. 16 of the officers' row.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 24, 1913.

Monday morning Capt. Long started on his twenty-day leave, going to Fort D. A. Russell for a few days, then joining the polo team in Denver, on Thursday, en route for Colorado Springs. Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Lovell gave a very elaborate party at their quarters. Canvas was spread for those who cared to dance while tables were about for the bridge players. At ten-thirty a supper was served. Present: Col. and Mrs. Sickel, Major and Mrs. Hartnett, Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds, Mr. and Miss Symmonds, Miss Ralph, Major and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Miss Elliott, Mrs. Huggins, Miss Colladay, Capt. and Mrs. Cass, Miss Pouder, Mrs. Trumbo, Dr. and Mrs. Trumbo, Miss Trumbo, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Dr. and Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Krag, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Miss Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Lieutenant Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieutenants Grimes, Smith, Lutz and Simpson.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Habegger entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Lieutenant Smith and Miss Paddock at dinner. The polo team left on the Burlington Wednesday evening for Colorado Springs. Several of the young people rode or drove down to the train to bid their good luck. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Craig gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Cass, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Mrs. Huggins, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Col. and Mrs. Sickel, Major and Mrs. Hartnett, Major and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. McKenney, Lieutenant Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, accompanied by Generals Wood and Aleshire, made a flying visit to the post on Friday. The troops were turned out for a review. Mrs. H. J. Patterson, of St. Paul, Minn., arrived Friday afternoon to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Scott.

Major Elliott having been ordered to command at Fort Meade, the officers and ladies on Saturday evening gave a very attractive farewell reception to Major and Mrs. Elliott at the Officers' Club. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The orchestra played for those who cared to dance, while others played bridge or pool. A supper was served about eleven. Although many of the officers were away, this proved to be one of the most enjoyable evenings we have had for a long time. Before the reception Col. and Mrs. Sickel entertained Major and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Miss Elliott at dinner. The same evening Mrs. Talbot's dinner guests were Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Patterson and Miss Paddock.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 26, 1913.

Owing to the absence of the 1st Battalion with band and headquarters at Camp Perry, Ohio, and the 2d Battalion, under command of Major George B. Duncan, at the target range each week from Monday until Friday, the garrison has been very quiet and deserted. Many of the wives of the officers are either visiting relatives or are with their husbands in camp, and consequently many of the quarters are closed and there is not much in the way of social affairs. Company F is garrisoning the post this week, and Capt. Howard G. Davids is commanding officer. Companies E, G and H, which are at the target range this week practicing field drills, will return to the post on Friday.

Mrs. C. G. Sturtevant and daughter, Miss Margaret Sturtevant, are the guest of Lieutenant Sturtevant's brother and wife at Clarkburg, W. Va. Mrs. Frederick Munson, wife of Captain Munson, and children are the guests of her mother at Highland Park, Chicago, Ill. Chaplain Wallace H. Watts, 9th Inf., is officiating at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church during the absence of the rector, Rev. A. L. Seiter, for the morning services. Mrs. Rethers, wife of Capt. Harry P. Rethers, is spending several weeks with her husband at Camp Perry.

Services are held at the post chapel every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock by Chaplain Watts. Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. Fred R. Brown, and children are spending the week at the target range with the Captain. Chaplain and Mrs. Watts entertained on Friday with an informal dinner party. Lieut. James Regan's two sons are spending the week with their father in camp at the target range. Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Johnson, is visiting her mother in Virginia. Mrs. and Miss McConville, of St. Paul, Minn., have returned home after being the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan. Mrs. Anderson, wife of Capt. Davis C. Anderson, is with her husband at Camp Perry. Mrs. Howard G. Davids, wife of Captain Davids, has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Carr, of Tennessee. Mrs. Carr suffered a painful accident to her knee, but is rapidly improving.

The "tennis sharks" among the officers are enjoying the game and making good use of the two splendid courts in the upper post. There will be even more enthusiasm when the 1st Battalion returns from Camp Perry about the second week in September.

A clock golf course has been laid out on the parade grounds in the lower post and has created a great deal of interest among the ladies of the post.

Private Henkle, Co. F, met with a painful accident last week at the target range. While preparing some lye on the stove he was severely burned in both eyes. A hurry long distance telephone call was sent to the post by Major Duncan, commanding, for the ambulance, and Captain Peed, Med. Corps, with two hospital attendants reached camp about midnight. Henkle is rapidly improving, and will be restored to duty very shortly.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 28, 1913.

Miss Laubach, daughter of Capt. H. L. Laubach, 23d Inf., who has been assigned to duty at the Army War College, is the guest of Miss Octavia Glasgow. Major and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, guests of Mrs. Eltinge, have gone to Washington and will occupy an apartment in the Dupont during Major Murphy's tour of duty. Lieut. W. L. Moose, guest of Col. and Mrs. Garrard, left on Saturday for his station, Fort Riley, Kas. Chaplain W. H. Brander recently spent several days at the camp of instruction at Winchester, Va. Mr. Gilman, after an absence of several months, has returned and has been quite sick, but is now convalescent.

Chaplain Brander, who was called to Richmond by the illness of his mother, has returned, leaving Mrs. Brander much improved. Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Simpson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a husky young son on Friday, the 22d.

Miss Mordecai, of Washington, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. J. D. Miley. Lieut. J. G. Quekemeyer was a dinner guest of Colonel Garrard on Thursday. Lieutenant Quekemeyer, who was quite badly hurt in a polo game at Narragansett, has been under treatment at Walter Reed Hospital. He left Saturday for Fort Riley. Miss Trotter, who has been absent for several weeks, has returned and is with her sister, Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge.

Colonel Garrard left on Monday for the camp of instruction at Winchester, Va. He will be gone about a week. Lieut. B. W. Simpson is at home on a ten days' leave from Tobyhanna, Pa. Mrs. Leonard Wood, who has been quite ill for ten days, is, to the relief of her many friends, slightly improved. Fifty boys and girls, with their teachers, of St. John's Home for Orphans, were entertained at General Wood's quarters on Thursday afternoon. After a time spent in playing games and listening to a fine Victrola, ice cream and cake were served to the young folks.

The gardener and his assistants are busy putting in order

the trees so badly damaged in the tornado of several weeks ago. Many large branches were split and have to be entirely removed, the trees being practically ruined. Mrs. W. H. Shepherd, who has spent several months at her home on Chesapeake Bay, has joined Lieutenant Shepherd at Tobyhanna, where his battery is in camp.

SAN PEDRO NAVAL NOTES.

San Pedro, Cal., Aug. 23, 1913.

Ensign Lowry, executive officer of the submarine F-4, entertained a party of Los Angeles friends on Wednesday at a dinner and dance on board the U.S.S. Alert, which was anchored near Pt. Firmin Light. After dinner, the party went up on the main deck and danced until 10:30, a new victrola furnishing the music. Those present were Lieut. L. F. Welch and Paymr. R. E. Lambert, U.S.N., Mr. E. H. Mullen, the Misses Hazel and Mildred Kemp, Miss Myrtle Clamplitt and Miss Frieda Sandstrom.

The battle efficiency pennant of the destroyer class is held on the Pacific coast for the ensuing year, and the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Whipple, flagship of the division commander, are crowing over their greatness at every opportunity. During their recent practice the commanding officer, Lieut. M. K. Metcalf, estimated that the vessel had won the world's record for long distance torpedo firing.

Much interest is observed around the harbor in the expected coming of the monitor Cheyenne together with the vessels of the H type of submarines, which have been building at Puget Sound and San Francisco.

Pursuant to the adoption of similar resolutions by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Long Beach Chamber has adopted a resolution endorsing a movement to secure a larger and stronger navy for the Pacific coast. Nothing short of a Pacific Fleet equal to the Atlantic Fleet is considered adequate. The business men of the West Coast are thoroughly alive to their military and naval needs, and are seeking to anticipate any sudden aggressiveness on the part of any nation attacking this coast.

The division of destroyers have returned to San Diego after holding target practice with torpedoes. The tender Alert of the submarine division towed the targets for the destroyers, and the Whipple again showed her superiority by making an almost perfect score.

On Friday evening Lieut. (J.G.) W. R. Munroe, U.S.N., gave a dinner dance in the cabin and wardroom of the Alert to a number of friends from his home town of Waco, Texas, who are visiting California points. Music was furnished by the piano-player. The guests were Lieuts. J. V. Ogan, L. F. Welch, F. T. Chew, Ensigns E. A. Waddington and F. J. Lowry, U.S.N., Mr. Wood, Mrs. F. T. Chew, Miss Sturgis, the Misses Westbrook and Miss White. Mrs. Chew chaperoned the party of Texas girls.

As the submarine F-3 won both the ordnance and the engineering competitions, the commanding officer, Lieut. (J.G.) William R. Munroe, U.S.N., reasoned that he was entitled to the battle efficiency pennant for the ensuing year, and consequently that pennant floated for several days from the F-3's masthead. The large printed card sent out by the Department announcing the complete return for the year's target practice for all types of vessels placed F-3 at the head of the submarine list. But the Director of Target Practice awarded the battle efficiency pennant to A-2, this because none of F type of vessels had completed all the engineering runs for the year. The officers and crew of F-3 feel this very keenly and assert that it was only the lateness of their commissioning date that deprived them of the pennant. They console themselves, however, with having made 100 per cent. in ordnance, and with the fact that they will be the holders of the gunnery trophy for the ensuing year.

Lieut. Col. George H. Bower, retired, of the National Guard of California, died suddenly at his home in Los Angeles on Aug. 12. He came to this coast when a young man, and was one of the first and most noted stage drivers between California and Arizona. Later he located at San Diego, and enlisted in Co. B, 7th Inf., N.G. of Cal. He leaves a sister in Newark, Ohio.

After a fierce battle lasting over an hour and a half, the world's record broad-billed sword fish was captured at Catalina the other day, by W. C. Boschen, a sojourner from New York. The fish weighed 255 pounds and measured twelve feet in length. Its broadsword measured four feet long and seven inches wide at the base. Over 900 feet of line was pulled out in the first desperate dash for freedom.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26, 1913.

Comdr. A. H. Scales has returned to the training station from a conference at Newport. Civil Engr. and Mrs. P. J. Bean will leave the latter part of September for a month's leave and sail late in October for their new post, Honolulu. Ensign Downs, U.S.S. Vermont, is spending his leave with relatives in Philadelphia. Mrs. Frank E. B. Ueberoth is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard, Westover avenue, Ghent. Mrs. Worrell R. Carter and little son are guests of Judge Thomas Willcox, Norfolk.

Lieut. and Mrs. James Parker, who have been spending the summer at Virginia Beach, have left for Newport, R.I. Lieut. G. C. Sinclair spent the week-end at marine barracks, returning Monday to duty with the rifle team at Winthrop, Md. Misses Lillyan and Calista Pierce, of Washington, D.C., guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. de Neale, at marine barracks, have returned home. Lieut. T. S. Clarke is recovering from a mild attack of tonsillitis.

Paymr. Arthur H. Mayo spent part of last week here in connection with the general storekeeper department. Lieut. H. H. Utley arrived at the barracks last week for duty, and incidentally is renewing old friendships. Lieut. Paul L. Holland of Sunday evening gave a dinner on the Alabama for Mr. and Mrs. C. Montgomery Williams, Mrs. Charles Goodman and the wardroom officers. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood and their sister, Mrs. Charles Parrish, are spending several weeks at Jamestown, R.I.

Comdr. J. L. Latimer left the Vermont Saturday to take command of the Alabama. Commander Pollock relieved him on the Vermont. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, of Washington, D.C., are prominent members of society at White Sulphur Springs, Va. Lieut. Louis Maxfield is arranging future football games for the Franklin team. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Cox are spending their leave at Warm Springs, Va.

For the opening of the Wells Theater, Norfolk's largest up-to-date show house, this evening with "The Merry Countess" as the attraction, many boxes have been reserved by prominent naval people and Army officers from Old Point. The Naval Y.M.C.A. has made preparations to handle the men of the fleet who patronize it whenever in port, the regret being the accommodations there are inadequate to the demand. The merchants are rejoicing so we are at say with one cheerful accord "Welcome Fleet of the Fall of 1913." Under the supervision of Col. E. Everett Winslow, U.S.A., engineer in charge of the district, all wrecks have been removed from Hampton Roads.

Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole arrived at the barracks Friday for inspection.

Lieut. J. C. Cunningham has returned to the Vermont from leave.

The inter-ship athletic contests at St. Helena Friday was won by the Naval Hospital team by more points than the Vermonts and Franklins put together. The game was witnessed by a large crowd. A large number of Navy athletes have been granted permission to enter the Labor Day contest, Sept. 1, at Ocean View.

The Newbern Battalion, Naval Reserves, Col. C. D. Beardham, of North Carolina, and the Indiana Naval Reserves from Culver, Ind., arrived here yesterday and were conveyed to Hampton Roads, where they boarded the Alabama for a practice cruise.

Wednesday the Rocket took 350 naval apprentices, the Franklin's wonderful band and bugle squad of sixty pieces, and the Franklin's ball team to Fort Monroe, where they

played an exciting game against the Artillerymen at the fort, the latter being victorious.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Aug. 24, 1913.

Secretary of War Garrison and Major General Wood arrived on the post Wednesday afternoon. They came down from Deadwood in automobiles, met the officers of the garrison at headquarters, and then made an inspection of the buildings of the post. The Secretary's party made a call on Mrs. Millard F. Waltz before leaving the post.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born Tuesday morning, Aug. 19. The riding class had tea Tuesday at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards. Jack Degen gave a party Monday afternoon to celebrate his sixth birthday. His guests included Marion Morgan, Marjorie Maize, Lulah Moffet, Louie Dolph, Frances Edwards, Cyrus Dolph and William Edwards. The afternoon was spent pleasantly in playing games. Miss Anna Moffet was a guest of Mrs. Albert M. Anderson, of Sturgis, at tea Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Trumbull were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Comegys and Mrs. F. B. Morse Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize. Major S. H. Elliot, 12th Cav., arrived on the Sunday evening train from Fort Robinson and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen. Major Elliot relieved Capt. J. M. Morgan as commandant of Fort Meade. When his family arrives Major Elliot will take the Lieutenant Colonel's set of quarters.

Capt. W. P. Moffet on duty at department headquarters in Chicago for two months, took command of Troop I, 12th Cav., Tuesday, relieving Lieut. S. D. Maize. Capt. L. W. Oliver and Lieut. E. W. Taulbee spent Thursday in Lead as guest of the Secretary of War and his party. They intended to go through the Homestake Mine, but on account of the extreme heat, they came back without doing so.

Miss Loughborough, who has been confined with a sprained ankle for some time, is well recovered. Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph have as their guests Mrs. Dolph's father, mother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Shiner, of San Antonio, Texas; and Mrs. W. H. Weeks, of Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. F. B. Edwards spent the week-end on a fishing trip to the Spearfish Creek. He camped near Savoy. Lieut. William H. Garrison was host at a theater party Saturday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize, Miss Clarke, Miss Moffet, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenant Taulbee, Dr. Peck and Lieutenant Patterson. They drove to the theater in Sturgis and after the performance spent the remainder of the evening at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Maize.

One of the best baseball games of the season here was played Sunday afternoon, Troop K vs. Troop L. Troop K won 10 to 9. On Saturday Troop M played Troop L and won 18 to 3.

Electrician Holmes left Wednesday for his home in Minneapolis, where he has been offered a new position.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 24, 1913.

With the regiment still away from the post, midsummer joys at Fort Crook consist mainly of swimming parties and occasional excursions into the nearby wooded glens for picnics. A picnic in the beautiful woods of Bellevue on Aug. 14 celebrated Laura Switzer's seventh birthday, those present being Mesdames Glen Denning, Farnham, Youngloft and Switzer, Singleton and Dorothy Switzer and Edith Farnham. A watermelon party at Dr. and Mrs. De Lanney's was enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt, Mesdames Hallett, Scott, Farnham, Youngloft, Switzer, Glendenning, Captain Kent, Dorothy Switzer and Master Harley Hallett and Miss Laura Plummer. A picnic to Lake Manawa was composed of Mesdames Switzer, Glen Denning, Farnham and Youngloft and Singleton, Dorothy and Laura Switzer and Edith Farnham.

Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt were supper guests Aug. 15 of Mrs. Wildman, of Council Bluffs. Captain Kent, who has been on leave, is at Crook on temporary duty, and will join the 4th Infantry at Crockett in a few days.

Colonel Beacom, recently assigned to the 4th Infantry, is expected to join at Crockett very soon. Mrs. Van Dyne has left Galveston for Newark, N.J., and is expected at Crook early in September. Mrs. Wildman, of Council Bluffs, and Mr. Ben Warren, of Omaha, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt on Aug. 20.

Captain Nesbitt, who has been home on a month's leave, will leave this evening for his station at Fort Crockett. Q.M. Sergeant Rees, 4th Inf., recently transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, has been assigned to station at Texas City. Mrs. Rees and two small daughters left last week to join him there.

The following non-commissioned officers' wives, who have spent the summer with their husbands at Galveston, have returned to Crook: Mesdames King, Bond, Hopper, Rudd and Campbell.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 26, 1913.

Col. Robert N. Getty and Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., and Capt. A. W. Brown, J.A., have all arrived in the post from Texas, on leave. Mrs. Bates and Margaret also returned from visiting relatives in Washington state. On Wednesday last Mrs. John I. Marshall gave a bridge luncheon at Highland Park for Mrs. Freeman, of Chicago, guest of her sister, Mrs. Roberts. Asked to meet her were Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Cuthbertson, of Chicago; Mrs. McNamee, of Fort Sheridan; Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Marsh and Miss Shida, of Highland Park; Mrs. Freeman, of Leavenworth; sister of Chaplain O'Keefe, also spent several days last week with Mrs. Gilbert. Mr. Webb Howard, brother of Mrs. Gilbert, who has spent the summer here, was joined last Thursday by his wife and young son.

Capt. W. C. Rogers left on Tuesday for a visit in St. Paul, before joining his class at Fort Leavenworth in the School of the Line. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rogers, who returned here yesterday and will remain until October. Mr. Robert N. Getty, jr., made a short visit to Detroit last week. His sister, Miss Cornelia, is still the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Stevenson, at Fort Wayne. Mrs. Caroline Merryman, of Chicago, was the week-end guest of Mrs. M. M. McNamee.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 24, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kostmayer, of New Orleans, are guests of their daughter, Mrs. C. L. Foster, wife of Captain Foster, M.C. Mrs. Neilly, of Leavenworth, Kas., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Holmes. On Monday morning Lieut. F. H. Burr took over the post exchange from Lieut. R. C. Taylor, who will be on duty with the 16th Recruit Company until his departure for Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 1. On Tuesday the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury's. Present: Mrs. Baldwin, mother of Mrs. Kennedy; Mesdames T. W. Griffith, J. M. Kennedy, F. G. Lawton, A. E. Williams, H. G. Humphries, J. M. Holmes, F. H. Burr, J. A. McAlister and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. The prizes were won by Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Holmes and Miss Blanche Nolan. Lieut. W. W. Merrill departed on Wednesday for Texas City with a detachment of 112 recruits assigned to the 27th Infantry. During Lieutenant Merrill's absence Lieut. J. M. Holmes will be temporarily in command of the 27th Recruit Company.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, of St. Louis, spent Wednes-

day and Thursday with Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor. On Wednesday Capt. F. H. Lomax gave a supper at the Liederkranz Club, St. Louis, for Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister had supper on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Baldwin and Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams had as guests for supper on Friday Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton and Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones. Miss Player and Miss McCormick, of St. Louis, spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. J. R. Starkey. Friday afternoon Mrs. Starkey was hostess at an informal bridge party. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey on Friday.

Capt. A. M. Wetherill returned to Jefferson Barracks on Saturday from a ten days' visit to New York city. Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones gave a dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor. At five hundred Mrs. Lawton won a silver picture frame and Captain Pillsbury a silver pencil. Mrs. J. N. Straat, wife of Captain Straat, of Evansville, Ind., is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALEXANDER.—Born July 24, 1913, at Girard, Kas., to the wife of Ensign J. T. Alexander, U.S.N., a son, John Hawley Alexander.

CHASE.—Born at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Aug. 26, 1913, to Lieut. George McClellan Chase, 1st U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Chase, a son, George Francis Chase; second grandson of Brig. Gen. George Francis Chase, U.S.A., retired.

DOLPH.—Born at Fort Meade, S.D., Aug. 19, 1913, to the wife of Capt. Cyrus A. Dolph (Inf.), Q.M.C., a daughter.

HAINES.—Born at Fort Mott, N.J., Aug. 21, 1913, to Lieut. R. E. Haines, C.A.C., and Mrs. Haines, a son, Ralph Edward Haines, jr.

LANE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27, 1913, to P.A. Surg. H. H. Lane, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Lane, a son, Thomas Hamilton.

RUTHERFORD.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rutherford, a son; grandson of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, U.S. Army.

SIMPSON.—Born at Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 21, 1913, to Mrs. Simpson, wife of Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, 3d Field Art., a son, Charles Lee.

WATSON.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Lee Watson, U.S. Cav., at Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 26, a son, Lee Ewing Watson.

WELSH.—Born at Fort Davis, Alaska, Aug. 6, 1913, to the wife of Capt. William Ernest Welsh, 30th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Barbara Vent.

MARRIED.

ALLISON—JOHNSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 16, 1913, at St. James' Church-by-the-Sea, La Jolla, Cal., Capt. James B. Allison, adjutant, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katherine Steele Johnson, daughter of the late Capt. Alfred B. Johnson, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Katherine Smyth Johnson, of St. Paul and Pasadena, and granddaughter of the late Major Gen. R. W. Johnson, U.S.A. No cards.

BOEHSE—COLLIER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, 1913, Lieut. Charles John Boehse, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Hattie Collier, of Houston, Texas.

CONNOR—KEIGHTLEY.—At Newport, R.I., Aug. 26, 1913, P.A. Surg. William Henry Connor, U.S.N., and Miss Agnes Dods Keightley.

DAVIS—BENNET.—At Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Aug. 23, 1913, Capt. Russell Haven Davis, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Gertrude Geuster Bennet, daughter of Henry I. Geuster.

JOHNSTON—MERRELL.—At Mt. Clemens, Mich., on Aug. 25, 1913, Dorcas Merrell, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. P. Merrell, U.S.N., and Richard Howard Johnston, passed assistant paymaster, U.S. Navy.

LEE—MARSHALL.—At Kobe, Japan, July 22, 1913, Lieut. Alva Lee, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Cary Marshall, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John A. Marshall, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

MADDUX—BLACK.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 28, 1913, Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Evelyn McDowell Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Black, of Pittsburgh.

PRITCHETT—HEARD.—At Manila, P.I., July 22, 1913, Lieut. Harry Hall Pritchett, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Allie Fannin Heard, sister of the wife of Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

TALIAFERRO—CRIDER.—At Fort William McKinley, P.I., July 26, 1913, Miss Alma Crider, of San Antonio, Texas, and Lieut. Lucien H. Taliaferro, 2d Field Art., U.S.A.

DIED.

BOTSFORD.—Died Aug. 28, 1913, at Shanghai, China, General Hospital, Lieut. (J.G.) Owen S. A. Botsford, U.S.N.

DANIELS.—Died at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 23, 1913, Capt. George Metcalf Daniels, U.S.R.C.S.

FOSTER.—Died Aug. 17, 1913, at Fruithurst, Ala., Rev. L. S. Foster, father of Capt. Charles L. Foster, U.S.A.

JONES.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 19, 1913, Mrs. Henry H. Jones, mother of the wife of Capt. William G. Sills, 1st U.S. Cav.

MILLER.—Died in Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1913, Mary K. Miller, mother of Mr. Clarence S. Williams, wife of Capt. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N.

STRETCH.—Died at Marion, Ind., Aug. 7, 1913, Col. John F. Stretch, U.S.A., retired.

VERNON.—Died at Decatur, Ga., Aug. 15, 1913, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Vernon, widow of the late Edward Harwood Vernon, of Louisville, Ky., and mother of Mrs. Evans, wife of Col. William P. Evans, U.S. Army, retired.

WALLACE.—Died at the Post Graduate Hospital, New York city, Aug. 26, 1913, Mrs. Annie M. Wallace, mother of Capt. E. J. Wallace, C.A.C.

WOODWARD.—Died at Monterey, Pa., Aug. 17, 1913, Charlotte Treat, wife of Brig. Gen. George A. Woodward, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

In the National Guard of Nebraska, upon recommendation of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Storch, Lieuts. Wilbur E. Sanford and Joseph V. Johnson, of the Reserve Militia, were appointed as aids on his staff, to date from July 23. With the consent of General Storch, Lieutenants Sanford and Johnson were detailed as aids on the staff of Brig. Gen. P. L. Hall, jr., the Adjutant General, from Aug. 11 to 15.

The Adjutant General of Idaho has sent out a circular letter, together with a photograph of a rifle with a split barrel. It is stated that the man firing the gun had carelessly thrust the muzzle of the piece into the ground, filling the muzzle with sand. The explosion of a gun in Colorado, followed so quickly by a similar accident in Idaho, emphasizes the fact that instruction is faulty, in that recruits are not sufficiently warned of the danger of having dirty guns.

The Illinois State University is to build a large armory for the accommodation of its regiment of cadets and from accounts received the University will follow out the barrack idea which was originated in the construction of the engineer barracks at Golden, Colo. The new building will be 400 feet long, 200 feet wide and 90 feet high.

G.O. 33, A.G.O., Connecticut, dated Aug. 21, authorizes the commanding officers, 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, to organize headquarters detachments of mounted scouts and orderlies, as follows: Mounted scouts, one sergeant, two corporals, twelve privates; regimental headquarters, one trumpeter sergeant, two mounted orderlies and six mounted orderlies.

for detail to battalion headquarters. These detachments will report for drill and instructions the same as all other organizations of the regiment, and the commanding officer will detail a suitable officer (preferably a staff officer if one is available) to drill and instruct them in their duties as scouts or orderlies.

The annual rifle matches, N.G.N.Y., will be shot this year as last at the Peekskill range. The dates are as follows: For headquarters, 1st Brigade, 2d Brigade, 4th Brigade and the Naval Militia prizes, Sept. 22; for the Governor's trophy and the Adjutant's trophy, Sept. 23; for the state prize, Sept. 24. The competitions will take place under the rules laid down in the Regulations for Small-Arms Firing.

NEW YORK.

Supposing that the changes in the National Guard organization as demanded by the War Department should be finally effected, there would be no officers eliminated from the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the Division of New York, as the present number conforms wholly to the organization of the Army. The only change would be that a lieutenant colonel on the staff of General O'Ryan would have his rank increased to colonel. The idea of the War Department also is that there should be one colonel of Cavalry in New York instead of two as at present, as there are only sixteen troops of Cavalry in the two regiments combined instead of the required twenty-four, twelve in each regiment. The 47th and 69th Regiments of Infantry should have twelve companies instead of ten and eleven, respectively, as at present.

Some officers of the Guard do not welcome these proposed changes. One of them, who is particularly well informed on Militia matters, says that he is unable to understand how the National Guard can get rid of any officer without cause, even on the demands of the War Department if he has been legally commissioned. He believes that it may be found that the changes proposed for the Guard are not in conformity with the Army organization of the Army of to-day so much as with a new organization that may be worked out some day. The proposed allowance of only one Q.M. for supply corps in the N.G.N.Y. seems to him absurd, since one officer could not begin to perform the duties of the position and the entire department would be ineoperative. This N.G. officer also holds that the Army Cavalry and Coast Artillery have no fewer colonels in proportion to their strength than have those branches in the National Guard of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania State Armory Commission met the other day and took up the work, under the recent appropriation. It had been the hope of the board to get enough money to practically house all the units of the Guard during the current two-year period. The sum of \$750,000 was appropriated but, unfortunately, the Governor was compelled to cut that amount to \$400,000. The Commission is trying to make a start in housing the three troops of Philadelphia Cavalry, but the acquisition of a site is troublesome. The appropriation for armory construction contains a rider to the effect that sites must be deeded to the state without cost and this is done throughout the Commonwealth. In Philadelphia ground is more valuable than in other places, hence the difficulty. The 14th Separate Infantry, located in Pittsburgh, is sure to get a start, enough for about six or seven companies. The site question, however, does not bother the Commission, as Allegheny county and the city of Pittsburgh.

The 3d Regiment is experimenting with a vacuum-cleaning machine for cleaning the armory. Col. L. which furnished half the regimental rifle team at Mt. Gretna, will compete this year at Sea Girt. Last year this company's team won the trophy prize, and was second to the District of Columbia team in the inter-company contests at Sea Girt. A new qualification record for the revolver range at Mt. Gretna was made by Captain Dillia, I.S.A.P., 6th Regiment, with a score of 244 out of a possible 250. The 12th Infantry is very proud of having got two men on the state team to shoot in the National Matches. They are Lieutenant Donahue and 1st Sergt. Paul A. Kline. Co. A. Sergt. Richard Newbold, Co. B, Engineer Corps, was the only Philadelphia Guardsman to get a place on the team shooting at Camp Perry.

In G.O. 33, general headquarters of National Guard, Florida, dated Aug. 13, Adj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster gives the names of some of the organizations which, according to the reports of the U.S. Army officers that inspected the various organizations of the state this year, failed to post properly the duty rosters. These include headquarters, 1st Infantry, and Cos. A, G, I and K, 2d Infantry. In closing this order The A.G. remarks: "A further failure by commanding officers to keep properly posted duty rosters for their commands will result in disciplinary action."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, of Massachusetts, announces a marching and shooting competition to be held Oct. 13, 1913, under direction of the Board of Military Athletic Competitions, consisting of Lieut. Col. Warren E. Sweetser, 6th Inf.; Major William J. Casey, 9th Inf., and Capt. Harry J. Kane, C.A.C. The aggregate of the marching score, the shooting score, and the condition and appearance score will be the basis of award of seven prizes of from \$170 to \$34. Entries in writing must be made to Capt. Harry J. Kane, C.A.C., South State Armory, Boston, on or before Oct. 8. No entry fee is required, but each team must pay its own expenses, except for a travel allowance for teams not prize-winners which finish inside of four hours with at least thirteen men.

The start will be made at Cambridge State Armory, Boston, at 10 a.m.; finish at Bay State Rifle Range at Wakefield. The match is open to teams of sixteen enlisted men from any company of the National Guard of Massachusetts, at least two members to be non-commissioned officers, and a team leader who may be a commissioned or non-commissioned officer. Each team upon arrival will fire five shots per man, except the leader, at each of three unknown ranges. Each team will be accompanied over the road by a mounted inspector, held responsible for the proper enforcement of marching rules and firing. Upon arrival at range teams will be inspected as to number and condition of competitors.

It has been hoped that at least 100 students will attend the military school at South Framingham, Mass., which opens on Aug. 30, with Major Gen. William A. Pew, M.V.M., retired, as Superintendent. He will be assisted by Capt. Harry L. Doane, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Capt. Thomas F. Foley, Co. G, 9th Inf.; Capt. Julian L. Chamberlain, adjutant, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold J. Patten, Co. C, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry D. Cormerais, Co. H, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. Dwight Cushing, Co. C, 8th Inf. First Lieut. Harry C. Martin, Med. Corps, has also been detailed to the Medical Department. Lieut. Col. Willis W. Stoven will be in command of the cadets, and he will be assisted by Major Charles A. Stevens, A.G., and Capt. Harry G. Chase, Co. A, Sig. Corps.

The idea of the school is to give a thorough and uniform education in the basic principles of military science and art to those enlisted men of the Militia who aspire to become commissioned officers. The course of training, it is proposed, will continue for two years. The first year's course is to consist of a basic training adapted to prepare the students to hold commissions in any arm or department of the Military Establishment of the Commonwealth. The second year's course will consist of a basic training in the subjects pertaining to the particular arm of the Service in which the students are to serve. Graduates of the training school will be deemed to possess the professional qualifications necessary to hold the grade of second or first lieutenants in the Militia.

The Corps of Coast Artillery of Massachusetts, and the men of the old 1st Regiment, Heavy Artillery, U.S.V., will hold a reunion on Sept. 20. Plans are now being worked out by a committee composed of Col. Walter E. Lombard, Col. Charles P. Nutter, Col. Joseph A. Frothingham, Major Joseph H. Gibbs, Capt. Alonzo A. Woodside, Capt. William L. Swan and others. The program will consist of a parade through the principal streets of Boston, when the active Corps will escort the Volunteer regiment, and after the march will be a review on the Common. The parade will then proceed to the South Armory, where a banquet will be served. Gen. Charles

Pfaff will be in charge, assisted by Col. Walter E. Lombard. After the loss of nearly two months this season the brigade, Naval Militia, has at last received an allowance of Springfield ammunition for rifle work. The state shoot will be held probably Sept. 8, at Wakefield. The New Bedford division is unfortunate in having no rifle range.

Comdr. Frederic B. Bassett, Jr., U.S.N., will assume charge of the office of Naval Militia, U.S.N., replacing Comdr. Clarence M. Stone, who was recently retired. Commander Bassett's last service was on board the Utah. There is to be an election soon in the 1st Division, commanded by Lieut. William A. Ratigan, for the position of ensign, to replace Ensign John H. Marks, recently retired. There are two candidates for the position, Chief Q.M. Henry J. Lund and Master-at-Arms Lannigan.

The resignation of Lieut. (J.G.) Arthur G. Ledwith, of the 3d Division, has been received. Adjutant General Pearson, Colonel Glines and Lieutenant Commander Robinson visited last week the East Armory in connection with the untenable quarters of the Boston companies, which hope that something will be done to make their home more inviting and attractive.

RHODE ISLAND.

In the annual report of The Adjutant General of Rhode Island for 1912 comment is made as follows upon the first basic course examination, Coast Artillery, as prescribed by the War Department: "Only about twenty-five per cent. of those taking it obtained the necessary passing mark. The failure of so many was due to many causes; lack of interest or application, doubtless in some cases, but it is feared that the educational attainments of a number are not such that they will ever be able to express their knowledge in a written examination sufficiently well to obtain the necessary percentage." This, it may be noted in passing, has been the contention of officers of the Militia Coast Artillery in other states, such as New York, where the opinion has often been expressed that the examinations are too difficult.

The Newport Artillery, the report says, is in a class by itself among the chartered commands. There was a decided improvement in the appearance of the Bristol Artillery, more was attempted and everything better done. The gun drill was particularly snappy and fine. The Warren Artillery attempted less than usual, but showed greater proficiency in what was done. There was a decided falling off in the 1st Light Infantry, the absence of the band apparently lessening the interest. The small size of the commands made all the movements attempted by them ragged. The United Train of Artillery looked well and its arms were in better condition. The Kenosha Guards made a good appearance, but could not attempt but little on account of the small number present.

Thanks to the "painstaking supervision" of Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of Coast Artillery, the year was marked by the "best planned and best executed exercises since the troops first went into the forts in 1907." The work of the men in the forts showed a marked improvement over the previous year, "due primarily to the more comprehensive and thorough instruction given by Colonel Gatchell during the preceding season." Promotion to non-com rank in the Coast Artillery, suggests the report, should be contingent upon qualification in the gunner's grades, first or second class. Interest alone ought to be sufficient incentive, but inasmuch as extra pay is given in the Army the report says it might be well if the state adopted the same plan. Referring to the examinations which non-com. staff officers or enlisted specialists of the Coast Artillery are required to pass before they can be fully entrusted at the forts with the duties of their grades or draw pay, the report says: "I desire to express my appreciation of the very able assistance rendered by the inspector-instructors detailed by the War Department in the various arms, Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, C.A.C.; Major Francis C. Marshall, 2d U.S. Cav., and 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 4th Field Art.; also the sergeant-instructors, Sergts. Abraham L. Riley, 117th Company, C.A.C.; Charley Miller, G, 3d U.S. Inf., and Charles W. Henrichs, Battery B, 4th Field Art. I have no hesitation in saying that due chiefly to their efforts during the past year, the increase in professional knowledge, particularly among the officers and non-commissioned officers, has been far greater than for any other period since the Spanish-American War. Very special credit is due to Colonel Gatchell for unremitting efforts in his branch, as well as for able advice and counsel in my office."

COLORADO.

In the National Guard of Colorado the following changes have recently been recorded: Commissions issued: Capt. S. P. Morris, Pay Dept., rank from Feb. 6, 1913; 1st Lieut. Bernard Cummings, Sig. Corps, from Aug. 6; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Walker, Co. H, 1st Inf., from Aug. 9. Appointment: First Lieut. J. E. Buell, Ord. Dept., from July 15. Resignations: First Lieut. L. A. Chase, Troop C, 1st Sq., Cav., July 25; 1st Lieut. W. H. Russell, Battln. Adj., 1st Inf., July 29.

Colonel Sharpe conducted an instructive maneuver for the Arkansas Valley companies at Ordway Aug. 7. Detachments from Holly, Lamar, La Junta and Fowler assembled and executed problems. The battalion reported 130 men present.

Capt. Julien E. Gajout, Cav., U.S.A., recently appointed inspector-instructor for the Colorado National Guard, reported for duty Aug. 9 and has actively taken up the work of instruction of the Cavalry squadron. He is well known in Denver, having served there several years ago as an aid to the commander of the Department of the Colorado.

Nothing more wonderful in the way of drilling has ever been seen, says the Official Bulletin, than was the exhibition drill given by the Detroit battalion during the Knights Templar Conclave in Denver. The most intricate fancy drills were beautifully given by the 100 odd men composing the battalion.

During, in the extreme southwest part of the state, has organized an Infantry company, mustered in Aug. 9 by Capt. Harry Insley, assisted by Capt. Hans Randolph. The new company starts with forty men. Its captain and first lieutenant served in Africa during the Boer War and the second lieutenant is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served in the 53d Iowa. Edwin F. Carson is captain.

The Hospital Corps is the first branch of the Colorado Guard to have the advantage of the instruction of a Regular Army non-commissioned officer, Sergt. Clarence E. Hoverter, Hosp. Corps, who came early in August from Fort Douglas, Utah.

MAINE.

Adjutant General Dill, of Maine, has received from the War Department a statement showing the enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Militia who qualified as gunners, etc., at the last annual inspections. The showing made by the Maine Coast Artillery Corps is exceeded by but two states in the Union—Massachusetts and New York, which has thirty-one companies, as against twelve in Maine. In the matter of first class gunners Maine leads the country, with 153, beating out Massachusetts, which has forty-eight, and New York, which has 144. Maine has 121 second class gunners, as against 111 in Massachusetts and 138 in the New York companies. In the rated positions Maine has five gun commanders, two gun pointers, six plotters and four observers. Massachusetts has ten, eleven, eight and eight, respectively, Connecticut, with fourteen companies, has two, one, two and one, respectively. New York, fifteen, eleven, sixteen and fifteen, respectively. California, with twelve companies, has two, three, three and six, respectively. The states of New Hampshire, with four companies, Rhode Island, with sixteen companies, Maryland, with one company, North Carolina, with six companies, South Carolina, with one company, Georgia, with four companies, Texas, with one company, Oregon, with eight companies, and Washington, with five companies, have no men qualified in the rated positions. In first and second class gunners Maine also has a proportionately large number qualified.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. L. W.—Discharge from the Army may not be purchased until you have had at least one year's service therein. The price is \$120; see G.O. 23, War D., 1913; service in the Marine Corps does not count in determining time and price of discharge from Army. Clothing allowances are governed by Cir. 10, Q.M.G., 1912.

S. E.—Correcting a typographical error, we would say that the 46th Volunteer Infantry was organized at South Framingham, Mass. Left Oct. 16, 1899, for San Francisco, and arrived Oct. 27; embarked Nov. 14 on transports Pathan and City of Sidney, arriving at Manila Dec. 14, 1899.

Q. M. C.—In the case of the man enlisted in the Philippines and discharged in the U.S. he would be entitled to travel allowance in the U.S. to San Francisco, and transportation to the Philippines. If you wish to go to New York from your place of discharge (Fort Robinson), the distance being 247 miles greater than to San Francisco, you may have the cash mileage from Fort Robinson to San Francisco only; the difference you would have to pay yourself.

A. M. H.—An enlisted man in the Navy may purchase his discharge only in the first enlistment, and he must have had at least one year's service. See Navy Regulations, Par. 3601(4).

R. M. S.—Communications for the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba should be addressed to the Asst. Sec'y and Treasurer, Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., retired, The Ontario, Washington, D.C.

W. A. asks: First enlisted Nov. 24, 1903; discharged Dec. 15, 1904, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Dec. 16, 1904; discharged Dec. 15, 1907; re-enlisted Feb. 26, 1908; discharged Feb. 25, 1911; re-enlisted May 5, 1911. As I am now completing my tenth year of continuous service, would like to know what enlistment period I am serving in? Answer: On May 11, 1908, you were in your second period, and continued therein until end of enlistment. You entered third period May 5, 1911.

S. M.—Regarding time you may look for appointment as carpenter sergeant, Q.M.C., address the Chief of Q.M. Corps, through the channel.

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 17, 1913.

Major Todd has just returned from the joint maneuvers at Fishers Island, where he was stationed at Fort Wright and was the recipient of much attention. Mrs. Willard French, who has been the guest of her son, Lieut. Avery French, for the summer, left Thursday for her home in Ohio. Mrs. N. S. Reeder, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her son, Captain Reeder. Mrs. Hoag, sr., is visiting her son, Lieutenant Hoag, and will remain during the heated term. Mrs. Bennett and son, Tom, of Massachusetts, have recently been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Reeder. Mrs. Cooper, wife of Capt. H. L. Cooper, 28th Inf., has arrived to visit her daughter, Mrs. Frederic H. Smith. Mrs. De Sombre has been entertaining her sisters, Mrs. Hoschkins, and the Misses Thornton, of Texas. Captain Ross has been for a month at the Walter Reed General Hospital, where it was necessary for him to undergo a serious operation. Miss Beerbaum, of Connecticut, has been the guest of Mrs. Howard Clark for several weeks. Dr. Drake has been spending a short leave in Boston Harbor. Miss Dorothy Mathews has returned to New York, after a delightful visit to Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Smith at Fort McKinley. Mr. and Mrs. Greene, of Philadelphia, have arrived to be the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Henry Todd.

Mrs. Clarence Ross has been spending several weeks with her parents in New York, but recently spent one night at Fort McKinley, en route to Canada. She was accompanied by her father, Colonel Hunter, U.S.A., retired, Edwin and Caroline Ross, remaining with their granddaughter, Mrs. Hunter, in New York.

Mrs. R. P. Reeder is spending a few days with her sister at Fort Wright, N.Y. Dr. and Mrs. Echols returned this week after a delightful leave spent in Nova Scotia. Major C. C. Hearn, now on duty in the office of the Chief of Artillery, is here on official business, and during his stay is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William De Sombre. Mrs. W. W. Reno, wife of Major Reno, Med. Corps, and her mother, were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. Echols.

The garrison sustained a great loss when Major William Wilson, and his charming family left for their new station, Angel Island, Cal. Lieut. L. R. Cole, who received orders to transfer to the Aviation Corps and left for San Diego, has many friends at Fort McKinley who wish him a successful career.

Dr. Stone, of the Dental Corps, is at McKinley for a short tour of duty. Major James L. Bevans and family have arrived from California and are occupying the quarters vacated by Major Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Schudt, of Illinois, are spending several weeks as guests of their son, Lieutenant Schudt. Mrs. Hart and her two small daughters, after a charming visit of a month to Mrs. James Ruggles, have returned to their home in Chicago.

The order converting McKinley and Williams into a unit became effective on Aug. 1. Here's hoping this union will not have to be re-novated. Mrs. Steve House of Philadelphia was the week-end guest of Mrs. Hoag. Stuart and Jim Bevans and Russell Reeder, jr., are camping on Cow Island for the week. Miss Alden, of Kansas City, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Landers.

Edward Ruggles, son of Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, has recovered from a serious illness, and is home again after a ten days' stay in a private hospital in Portland.

Mrs. De Sombre has recently entertained in compliment to her sister with a box party, to see the play "When We Were Twenty-one." Her guests included the Misses Thornton, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Hoschkins, Mrs. James Ruggles, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. French, Mrs. Reeder and Mrs. Hart. Mrs. Fred H. Smith a week ago Sunday gave a supper in honor of her mother, Mrs. Cooper, and for Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. French and Mrs. Reeder, sr.

Mrs. Henry Todd entertained on Monday evening for her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, of Philadelphia. Auction was played, the prizes having been brought from the Orient by Mrs. Todd. Present: Col. and Mrs. Landers, Miss Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Dr. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. James A. Ruggles was hostess at a Sunday supper for Col. and Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Hart, Major and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Major Hearn and Miss Alden. Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Meyer, her mother, Mrs. Robb, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Hoag, sr., and Miss Partridge enjoyed a corn roast on the beach in the moonlight on Tuesday evening.

On Thursday the companies went into camp at Fort McKinley. The 56th Company and the 37th, composing the mine command at this post, were ordered to Fort Williams for the camp, and will hold their target practice while there. This being the season of unusual activity in artillery work, much is required of both officers and men.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Aug. 24, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Penny, of Mobile, visited the post last Sunday and were guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Newsome. Mr. T. W. Sims, of Mobile, was the guest the same day of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Dr. Boggess was host at the Quarantine Station at a charming dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Lieutenant Jones and Dr. Laughlin. A large number of the post people made the round trip to Mobile Wednesday, among being Mrs. B. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, who were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald. Miss Webb Beaty, of Mobile, returned with Miss Mary Newsome Wednesday, to be her guest for a

few days. Miss Cullen left Thursday for New York, where she will visit friends for about a month. Major and Mrs. Burgess, Dr. Boggess, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and Dr. Laughlin were guests of Capt. and Mrs. B. Taylor at an attractive dinner Friday. Captain Doores left Friday for the Walter Reed Hospital, D.C.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, the dance given by the officers and ladies of the post at the Quarantine Station Saturday night was well attended and was greatly enjoyed. Sandwiches and refreshing drinks were served during the evening. The Amusement Club arranged a vaudeville act Saturday night in connection with the moving pictures and it was quite a success.

The score of the baseball game last Sunday between a Mobile team and Fort Morgan was 1 and 1 in the fourth inning, when the game had to be called because of the steamer Force returning to town. The enlisted men gave a dance in Mobile Thursday night, the music being furnished by the orchestra from the post.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Aug. 26, 1913.

During night practice, held at Fort Hancock recently, Colonel Allen entertained at supper Colonel Davis and Captain Dean, 13th N.Y.N.G., and a number of newspaper men. The Misses Miller have been visiting their brother, Capt. Frank J. Miller, and left on Tuesday. Miss Arthur, who has been staying with Mrs. Carpenter, left for Atlantic City.

On Wednesday before last Mr. Henry St. Clair Putnam and Mr. H. Bridgeman Smith, of New York, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. McKie, and later with Miss Edson went to the Marine and Field Club dance at Bath Beach. On the same day Miss Allen returned from a visit of several days to Capt. and Mrs. Bunker at Fort Hancock. Miss Lambdin has spent much of her time with friends in New York, and on Sunday had as guests for the day Mrs. W. D. House, president of the Texas Club, of New York, Judge and Mrs. Burgess, of Dallas, and Miss Edmund, of Waco.

On Friday before last Mr. Charles Warren, of Boston, and Mr. Alden Smith, of New York, were guests of Miss Allen and Miss Edson for tennis and tea. Capt. and Mrs. McKie gave a dinner at the Marine and Field Club on Saturday, afterwards attending the country dance given there, and later going with a party of nine to the dance at the Atlantic Yacht Club as guests of Mr. Corral. On the 17th Capt. and Mrs. McKie and Miss Edson took a motor ride to Long Beach and to the Huntington Lodge Casino for dinner as the guests of Mr. Putnam. Monday Mrs. McKie and Miss Edson were luncheon guests at the Astor of Mr. Claude A. Thompson, Assistant U.S. District Attorney of New York.

Mrs. Gomer, the mother of Mrs. Gray, has bought a Franklin car. Dr. Gomer spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan and son, of Brooklyn, spent Sunday with Major and Mrs. Hess. Mr. Vernon Warfield, of Illinois, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Kerick. On Monday the latter gave a bridge party for Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Kitts, Miss Allen, Captain Embick, Mr. Warfield and Lieutenant Blackmore. Miss Allen and Mr. Blackmore won prizes. Mrs. Charles B. Fee, Miss Caroline Fee and Miss Laura Fee, of New Orleans, came by boat on Tuesday from Fort Monroe, to visit Mrs. Fee's daughter, Mrs. Carpenter, and Lieutenant Carpenter. Mrs. Arthur and son returned to Fort Monroe on Saturday. Lieutenants Kimball and Loustalot, who are now temporarily stationed at Governors Island, were guests at the post on Tuesday of last week and Monday of this. Captain Embick left last Friday on a three days' leave to Maryland. Mrs. Embick, who has been traveling abroad, was here for a day, en route to Walden, Md., the home of her mother, Mrs. Wall.

Mrs. Bartlett entertained at four tables of auction bridge on Wednesday. Her guests were Mesdames Powers, Hess, Kerick, Kilbourne, Lee, Kitts, Matson, Fee, McKie, Arthur, Carpenter, Gray, Howlett, of Bay Ridge, Miss Allen, Miss Edson and Miss Fee. After playing Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Gomer came in for refreshments. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Kitts served. The prizes, French prints in white and gilt frames, were won by Mesdames Lee, Hess, Carpenter and Gray.

Mrs. Carpenter gave a bridge on Thursday for Mrs. Kilbourne and Mrs. Lee, who are visiting Captain Kilbourne. Others present were Mesdames Fee, Arthur, Hess, Kitts, Matson, Kerick, Bartlett, Morrow and Gray. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Hess served. Satin boudoir slippers in pale pink, blue and lavender were won by Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Morrow.

Mrs. McKie chaperoned a house party of six to the annual dance given to the First Class of West Point cadets at Fort Hancock. The cadets came to the proving ground at Sandy Hook every year for instruction. Major Johnston turned over his home to Mrs. McKie, Miss Marjorie Edson, of Washington, D.C., Miss Caroline, of New Orleans, Miss Adelaide Piper and Miss Marjorie Piper, of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Miss Marion Buckley, of Brooklyn, and Miss Mary McKay, of New York, and gave a dinner that night to his guests, who returned the following afternoon. Miss Allen was one of a house party given by Col. and Mrs. Barroll on the same occasion.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett had guests for bridge Thursday evening to meet their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Morrow, of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Morrow has recently resigned from the Service. Those playing were Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Carpenter, Captain McKie, Captain Goldthwaite and Lieutenant Blackmore. Mrs. Bartlett was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morrow at Spring Lake over Friday.

The last two Saturdays Captain McKie has been successfully racing with Mr. Charles M. Camp, of Brooklyn, president of the Gravesend Yacht Yachting Association, who has already won two legs of the Lipton Cup. After the race last Saturday Captain McKie was the guest at a smoker given by the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. Mrs. McKie, Miss Fee and Miss Edson motored to the Atlantic Yacht Club for the tea dance with Messrs. Bridgman Smith, Claude A. Thompson and James Jenkins, all of New York.

On Sunday morning the 84th, 122d and 123d Companies returned from target practice at Fort Wright. Colonel Allen, Lieutenant Colonel Sherrett and Captain Williams also returned. Captain Proctor took a five-day leave and went to Boston. Captain Lambdin left the same day for Tobyhanna, Pa. Mrs. Kilbourne and Betty returned Monday from a visit to Col. and Mrs. Harvard at Fairfield, Conn. Mrs. Ruth Jardine, nee Cummings, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Cummings, was calling on the post recently and took luncheon with Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne. Mrs. Herman is expected back next Thursday.

FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Aug. 14, 1913.

The Tillicum Club, of Valdez, entertained with the usual monthly lily bridge party on Saturday evening, Aug. 9. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. On the conclusion of the card party the officers and ladies attended the dance given at Eagle Hall by the Arctic Brotherhood. The 30th Infantry band furnished the music for the occasion. The large hall was filled to capacity with those who came to hear the orchestra, and the music was excellent. After the dance the members of the band were served with a course supper, held in their honor at one of the restaurants.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton spent Sunday as guests of Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader. They came over from Valdez early in a motorboat in order to hear the band concert, which was held Sunday morning in front of Colonel O'Neil's quarters. Henceforth there will be dress parade every morning at ten o'clock, with the exception of Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday. At ten forty-five every morning a band concert will be held at the bandstand in front of headquarters.

Capt. William A. Carleton, Lieut. Robert G. Sherrard and the men of Co. G returned from a ten days' camping expedition Monday night. They brought back a large haul of fish,

especially halibut, which was distributed among the officers' families and the companies.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Samuel Blum held the second of a series of card parties. Among the guests were Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. von Schrader and Mrs. Sherrard. Mrs. von Schrader won a prize, a cut glass dish. The order sending Col. Joseph P. O'Neil to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, has been revoked, and we are very pleased with the "good news." All of their friends in Valdez share in the rejoicing.

The Ladies' Lily Bridge Club met with Mrs. Harvey Sullivan, in Valdez, on Aug. 13. Those playing were Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Whitley and Mrs. Payne. High score for the day was attained by Mrs. Weeks.

A band concert was held for the benefit of the townspeople of Valdez Wednesday afternoon. A platform had been erected for the band in the courthouse yard and the concert was held there. The entire town was assembled and heartily applauded each selection. Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Weeks, Captain Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Sherrard and Miss Troup were present and enjoyed the concert.

On Tuesday evening, Aug. 12, the men of Co. G gave a most successful dance in the post gymnasium, and the band furnished the music. The officers and ladies were invited and a number went over.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Sacketts Harbor, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1913.

Mrs. Krueger gave a delightful luncheon Friday for Mrs. Upham and her sister, Miss Hutton, from Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Hartman and her sister, Mrs. Husong, from Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Kimball and sister, Miss Heath, from Amsterdam, N.Y.; Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Novell and Mrs. Stayer.

The troops left Monday for Camp Perry, Ohio, to be absent about five weeks. Two companies, G, in command of Lieutenants Wilson and Kimball, and H, with Captain Oury and Lieutenant Moss, leave about Sept. 3 for Put-in-Bay, Ohio, for the Perry Centennial celebration, and they will be absent about two weeks. Two companies from Fort Ontario and the band will accompany the 3d Regiment.

Mrs. Smith gave a delightful luncheon on Saturday in honor of her guest, Miss Riker, and for Mrs. Wahl and her guest, Miss Jones; Mrs. Jackson and her guest, Mrs. Carr; Mrs. Pendleton and her mother, Mrs. Sanno, and Mrs. Kirby. A fine trip to the Thousand Islands was enjoyed by Mrs. Upham and Miss Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Legg and Miss Heath last Thursday. The water trip was made from Clayton in a motorboat. Mrs. James Fink, sr., left for the West Saturday, after a two months' visit with her son, Lieut. James L. Fink. A trip to the Philippines will be enjoyed later in the season by Mrs. Fink.

Mr. and Mrs. Legg and son left Saturday for a ten-day trip on the lake near Syracuse. Captain Hurst is entertaining his brother, Mr. Carl Hurst, who is American Consul to Lyons, France; also his wife and son, and his sister, Mrs. Gordon, from New York city. Mr. Keller, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Stayer, for several days, left for his home in Easton, Pa. Captain Hadsell has been detailed with the Militia at Albany, N.Y. He and Mrs. Hadsell, their daughter and son will leave shortly for their new station.

Mrs. Oury has had her sister, from Chicago, visiting her; she left Wednesday for her home. Mrs. Barker will leave soon, to join Captain Barker at Camp Perry, Ohio. Mrs. Burleigh and daughter, Elizabeth, returned from Niagara Friday, after a two weeks' stay with Lieutenant Burleigh. Mr. Myron H. Kimball, from Amsterdam, N.Y., is visiting his son, Lieut. A. R. Kimball. Miss Charlotte Heath, guest at the Kimball home, has returned to her home in Amsterdam, N.Y. Mrs. Burleigh delightfully entertained four tables of auction bridge Wednesday. The prize-winners were Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Krueger and Mrs. Pendleton.

Major Jackson has left for his new station in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Jackson and daughter, Margaret, will join the Major later in September. Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Jackson's mother, has returned home after several weeks' visit. Mrs. Hartman has gone to Watertown for several weeks' stay while Lieutenant Hartman is at Camp Perry. Mrs. Whipple and son are expected home after a two months' stay on Long Island as guests of Lieutenant Whipple's mother and father.

Col. and Mrs. Kirby are entertaining Mrs. Wallingham, from New York, and Mrs. George Kirby, from the South. Saturday Mrs. Kirby gave a tea in their honor. Mrs. Rich is visiting her former home at Boston, Mass., while Lieutenant Rich is at Camp Perry. Dr. Wright, D.S., has left for his new station at Fort Ontario. Mrs. Wright and her mother are still here, but will leave shortly to join Dr. Wright. Capt. and Mrs. Wise are entertaining Captain Wise's mother, from Virginia.

Mrs. Bolles has her sister, from New York, as her guest. Miss Abbot, who has been visiting Miss Wahl for two months, has returned to her home at Bedloe Island, N.Y.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 22, 1913.

The grand polo tournament for the championship of the 2d Division will begin next Sunday afternoon. Each team plays the other and costly prizes have been presented. There are to be four periods, in each game, of 7½ minutes each, and fifteen games in all. The entries consist of the 18th, 23d and 26th Regiments of Infantry, the 6th Cavalry and the 4th Field Artillery. Captain Peyton, who is a member of the Polo Association entertainment committee, was responsible for arrangements last Sunday, when the 4th Field Artillery defeated us by 8 to 3½. Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Weeks, 23d Infantry, and the Misses Johnston and Davis, of Galveston, served and poured in their usual charming way. The regiment was represented by Captain Peyton, Lieutenants Griswold (captain), Loneragan, Arnold and Magruder (one period). After the game Captain Peyton entertained in camp for Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Sykes, of Galveston.

A number of officers of the regiment attended a "rag" party at Oyster last Saturday evening and had a jolly time. Mrs. Cecil and Mrs. Gunster, who are at Hotel Galvez, visited in camp a few days ago. Miss Gunster was also a visitor. Mrs. Magruder was in camp early this week. Major Brewster, Inspector General, condemned property for the regiment and looked around generally. Capt. C. H. Morrow, granted a leave for one month, will proceed to Washington, where his appendix will be removed. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder were hosts at a party in camp to see the Panama Canal exhibit, a relief map of great interest to us all. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Turnbull, M.C.; Mrs. Siegel and Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson, 27th Inf., and Mrs. Faulkner, 23d Inf. An event of the week was a map maneuver (war game) on the relief map of the Panama Canal exhibit by officers of the 6th Brigade. General Edwards was director, Captain Conger umpire, and the commanders were Major Baker (A.G.) and Captain Major (18th Inf.). The problem was a defense of the canal against a hostile landing force. There were present all captains and field officers of the brigade and many visitors. The game was closely watched, well handled and a great success.

In addition to his other duties, Lieutenant Loneragan, Q.M. and Coms., has been detailed as assistant to the quartermaster (Lieutenant Jewett). Captain Conger, who leaves tomorrow for duty at the Service School, has been placed on the detached list; Captain Foster goes to Co. K, and Capt. B. Enoch, just relieved from the General Staff, probably to Co. M.

Lieutenant Bartlett has been detailed range officer for the field firing problems soon to begin. We understand the 6th Brigade will first take up the work. General Edwards is much interested and has asked for forty rounds of ball cartridges per man. At present the 22d Infantry is engaged in regular practice at the Service School. Major Baker, brigade adjutant, has been sent to Hot Springs, Ark., on sick leave. During this absence Capt. D. K. Major, jr., 18th Inf., is acting as adjutant.

Nearly 1,800 non-commissioned officers attended a smoker given by the non-commissioned officers of the 6th Brigade and 6th Cavalry to the non-commissioned officers of the 2d Division. There were also present General Carter, General Ed-

wards, all colonels and adjutants. The fun began at eight o'clock and continued until eleven, when a heavy downpour forced a suspension of the festivities. Great preparations had been made. Professional entertainers were there, there was good music, and other things were plentiful. Boxing, wrestling, comedians, barrel fights, and good talks were on the program. Great credit is due those who organized the smoker and carried it successfully to a conclusion. The non-commissioned officers on the committee from the 18th were Battalion Sergeant Major Eccles and 1st Sergeant Bowles, Co. M. Speeches were made by General Edwards, Colonel Berry, Chaplain Joyce and Major Baker, General Carter, owing to a slight indisposition, begged to be excused. It was unfortunate that the rain came so early, but everyone enjoyed the evening and returned to camp in good spirits.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. H. P. Molyneux has returned from a pleasant furlough spent in California and the West. He reports having seen Captain Jordan, Lieutenant Schillerstrom and Lieutenant Pike. All were well and anxious to return. Battalion Sergeant Major Eccles has been discharged, re-enlisted and granted a furlough for three months. As the recruits will be taken up for duty on the 24th instant, Lieutenants Gunster, Arnold and Wier will then be returned to duty with their companies.

Mr. Dixon, news editor of the Houston Chronicle, was a welcome visitor in camp this week. Mr. Dixon has a wide circle of friends in the Army, and his son is now preparing for West Point. We were right glad to see "Dixie."

The utmost difficulty has been experienced in securing for the command fresh vegetables other than those provided by the quartermaster. Most vegetables go to the hotels or private houses here and in Galveston and so the camp supply is very limited. Watermelons, once plentiful, are scarce. The weather has been hot and almost unendurable. Occasional thunderstorms have cooled the air somewhat, but we need some heavy rains. The regiment had a field exercise last Thursday near Nadeau. The daily drills are limited, however, to an hour or so.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 23, 1913.

Cheyenne has been full to overflowing with visitors this week, who have come to take in the famous Frontier Days celebration. The post, too, has its quota of guests. The show has been a much greater success than formerly and has drawn greater crowds. Two troops of the 12th Cavalry, E and H, have participated each day, giving exhibitions of skill in drills of all kinds. Almost all the officers and their families have been present at each day's performance.

Mrs. Edgar A. Myer entertained all the small children of the post at a party on Saturday afternoon in honor of the eighth birthday of her daughter, Elizabeth. Miss Pickering and Miss Steele assisted Mrs. Myer in serving dainty refreshments to the little tots. Elizabeth's guests were Mary Kieffer, Mary Goodrich, Elizabeth Goodrich, Maureen Smith, Marshall Cole, Max and Earl Calloway, Willoughby Nelson and Jim Smith.

At the informal post hop last Saturday night the Militia band furnished the music for dancing. Many of the Militia officers were present; also Majors and Mrs. James A. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morey, Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Mahlon Ashford, Dr. and Mrs. Penrose, Dr. and Mrs. McFarland, Dr. and Mrs. Sanford W. French, Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, the Misses Berry, Orrison, Lowe, Beale, Nelson, Capt. Francis Le J. Parker and Lieut. Joe McDonald. From Cheyenne Bishop and Mrs. Thomas and their house guest, the Misses Jones, Lemon, Guy, Sterling, Messrs. Verling Hart, Jack Smith, Graham, Cadet Hume Peabody, Mr. Judson, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mr. Brady, of Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Thompson, of Danville, Ill., who has been visiting Mrs. McFarland, has left for her home. Mrs. McFarland is visiting her now her mother, Mrs. Rabb, and Miss Fritz, both of Chicago. Capt. Charles H. Errington left Wednesday evening for Texas City, after a short visit here. Mr. Lusk, of Washington, D.C., has been the house guest of Col. Lucien G. Berry's family this week. Dr. Clarence E. Lauderdale also had guests up to take in Frontier Days, his visitors being Major and Mrs. Jay R. Shook and Miss Alice Slade, from Fort Logan, Colo. Mrs. George W. Van Deusen, Miss Gladys Van Deusen, Miss Polly Oliver and Lieut. William F. Wheatley, also from Fort Logan, Colo., spent a couple of days here with Capt. and Mrs. Thomas E. Russell, to take in the Frontier show, and Miss Lowe and Captain Long, from Fort Robinson, Neb., have been with Capt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morey.

Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson entertained with one of her delightful jolly Dutch suppers on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Ralph Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morey, Miss Berry, Miss Slade, Miss Lowe, Dr. Lauderdale and Lieutenant Jones. The Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, Major General Aleshire, Chief Q.M. Corps, Captain Schinckel, Mr. Pedigo and Mr. Conley, secretaries, arrived in Cheyenne at 7:30 Friday evening. They spent a part of Saturday morning at Fort Russell, then went to inspect the Pole Mountain maneuver reserve, returning near the middle of the afternoon, witnessed the closing events of the Frontier Day celebration. Governor Carey is giving a big dinner for the party to-night, and to-morrow early they depart for Fort Logan, Colo.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 26, 1913.

Last week on Sandy Hook was "cadet week"; for about 105—the First Class—West Pointers certainly took the fort. They came on their annual tour on the mine planter General Frank in command of Lieut. A. H. Barkley, C.A.C., and Lieut. E. W. Wildrick was in command of the cadets, assisted by Lieuts. Jarman, Hughes, Meyer, Perego and Oldfield. There was practical demonstration of the handling and firing of the big coast defense guns, submarine mine planting, and incidentally surf bathing, dinner parties, picnics and a "cadet hop," for it was on last Thursday evening that the appropriately decorated gymnasium was filled with cadets and pretty girls, and the floor was given up to them. The orchestra from the Fort Hamilton band never played better and dancing was enjoyed until midnight, when refreshments were served. A number of dinner parties preceded the hop, the guests all adjoining to the gymnasium.

Col. and Mrs. Barroll entertained for their house guests, Miss Krayenbuhl, of Fort Wadsworth, Miss Allen, of Fort Hamilton, and Miss Broklebank, Cadet Huse, Bratton and Butts. With the Bands were Cadets J. C. Wyeth, son of Captain Wyeth, retired; J. B. Treat, son of Colonel Treat; and J. B. Thompson, Mrs. Bootes, of Brooklyn Navy Yard, Miss Selby, of San Francisco, and Mrs. McCaughy. Major Johnston's guests were Mrs. McKee, of Fort Hamilton, Miss Edson, Misses Adelaide and Marjorie Piper, Miss Buckley, of New York, Miss Fee, of New Orleans, sister of Mrs. Carpenter, of Fort Hamilton, Miss Mackay, Cadets J. B. Cress, son of Major Cress, and W. O. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. Tasker had the Misses Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, of Baltimore, Mr. Berry and Cadet Milligan.

Lieutenant Gray gave a dinner at the officers' mess for Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Chase and Miss Mills, of Governors Island. Capt. and Mrs. Calvin entertained for Lieutenants Hughes, Perego, Meyer and Oldfield, of West Point, and Lieutenant Loustalot, of our post. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Calvin had as dinner guests Mrs. Bawn, of St. Louis, Miss Berry, of Virginia, Lieutenants Jarman and Wildrick, of West Point, Col. and Mrs. Barroll had a dinner on Monday for Mrs. Bane, Lieutenants Wildrick, Jarman, Oldfield and Barkley.

Mrs. S. C. Miller came down on Friday last and gave a basket picnic on the beach for her daughter and Miss Chase, a number of the cadets and a few of her Fort Hancock friends. The party returned to Governors Island on the afternoon boat. Colonel Babbitt entertained at the Brick House, at two dinner parties during the week for the sons of Army officers in the class, which included J. B. Cress, P. C. Bullard, J. C. Wyeth, D. O. Elliott, F. W. Herman, La R. L. Stuart, G. F. Lewis,

C. H. Bandholtz, J. G. Burr, W. E. Burr, E. L. N. Glass, C. W. Foster, J. De W. McCain, R. B. Paddock, Jr., and R. S. Bratton.

The cadets left on the General Frank for West Point about nine o'clock Saturday morning. Colonel Barroll accompanied them on the trip, and spent Sunday with his son, who just entered West Point in June. Dr. Arthur Tasker leaves tomorrow for West Point, where he will be on duty until Oct. 10, as instructor of military hygiene.

Mrs. Brinton entertained the young people informally with a dance party in honor of her guests, the Misses Brinton, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Barroll entertained likewise for the visiting young ladies and a number of the cadets on Thursday afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock.

The quarterly athletic meet will be held at our post on Thursday of this week. The 48th and 56th Companies, Coast Art. Corps, left last week to remain at Governors Island on guard duty until Oct. 1, under command of Capt. J. M. Dunn. Other officers with the two companies include Captain Crawford, Lieutenants Murphy, Kimball and Loustalot.

Lieut. E. B. Gray left on Saturday for duty at West Point as instructor of mathematics. A garden party at Mrs. Brett's last Monday gave a pleasant afternoon for the ladies of the post.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21, 1913.

Mrs. Atkins was a luncheon hostess last week for Mesdames Bell, Weeks, Febiger, Bundell, Monroe, Morrison, Guyer, Miss Bell, sister of Colonel Bell, and Mrs. Huston, house guest of Mrs. Weeks. Mrs. Atkins also entertained at dinner on Aug. 8 for Capt. and Mrs. Bundell, Capt. and Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Shaw and Lieutenant Nulsen. Mrs. Keyes, daughter of Colonel Forsyth, 1st Cav., guest of her parents for some time, left the Presidio Thursday to join Captain Keyes at Galveston. Mrs. Guyer gave a dinner last Friday for Col. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Wolfe, Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Bundell, Miss Bell and Mrs. Huston. The luncheon and matinee party given by Mrs. Morris in honor of Mrs. Burch last Monday was a delightful affair. Other guests were Mesdames Hampton, Bennett, Austin, Kingman, West and Guyer. Mrs. Burch was again guest of honor at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Waldron last Tuesday, other guests being Mesdames Hampton, Wissner, Phillips, Frick, Nones and Miss Phillips. Mrs. J. C. Johnson entertained delightfully with a supper Sunday, in compliment to Mrs. Burch and for Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees, Major and Mrs. K. J. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Nones, Capt. and Mrs. Sheen, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Capt. and Mrs. Chappeler, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Misses Dorothy Rees and Mitchell, and Lieutenants Faymonville, Mitchell and Hall.

Mrs. Weeks gave a luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Hardaway, sr., Mrs. Lea Febiger, Mrs. Cecil Marrack, Mrs. Coughlan, Mrs. John Gardner, Mrs. Orrin Wolfe, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell and Mrs. Huston. Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln entertained the Fort Scott Bridge Club Wednesday evening.

Ambrose Geary, the small son of Captain Geary, at Fort Scott, was thrown from his horse last Friday and badly bruised and cut. The regular Fort Scott hop will take place Friday evening and is much anticipated. Preceding the hop, dinners will be given by Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln and Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine. Miss Cali Phillips will be guest of honor at a hop supper after the hop given by Mrs. Lincoln.

Dr. and Mrs. Wolvern entertained at dinner last night in honor of their house guest Miss Virginia Tobin. Their guests were Miss Long, the Misses Gurley, Lieutenants Cramer, Rogers, Wood, Munro and Bendel. Lieutenant Munro returned Tuesday morning from the Yosemite National Park, where he spent a ten days' leave.

Col. Thomas H. Rees has gone on a week's inspection trip in the northern part of the state. Mrs. Florence Atkin has decided to have a church wedding, and has fixed the date for her marriage to Lieut. W. F. L. Simpson for Oct. 1. Dr. W. T. Burch, of Washington, D.C., brother of Mrs. K. J. Hampton, left Tuesday for his home. Mrs. Burch and Miss Helen Burch are still guests of Major and Mrs. Hampton.

Lieut. Col. D. C. Shanks, Asst. I.G., Western Dept., is released from duty here and ordered to report to the Inspector General. San Francisco is to lose another popular officer in the person of Capt. W. H. Paine, Cav., who is relieved from duty at Angel Island and assigned to the 2d Cavalry. Lieut. R. E. Lee leaves Saturday for his new station at the U.S. Military Academy. Mrs. Albert S. Reed entertained eight friends informally at luncheon yesterday at her home at the naval training station on Goat Island. The guest of honor was Mrs. Schwerin, who with her daughter, Miss Arabella, will leave soon for the East.

Ensign Hamilton Bryan, U.S.N., is host at an informal the dancant this afternoon on board the California which sails for the South to-morrow. Lieut. Wallace Berthoff gave a luncheon on board the California a few days ago. Mrs. David Sellars gave a pretty luncheon last week at her home on Pacific avenue. Capt. and Mrs. Chappeler entertained at luncheon in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Burch last Monday night. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Hampton, Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Rees, Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Col. and Mrs. Wissner, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Captain Platt, Capt. and Mrs. Geary.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

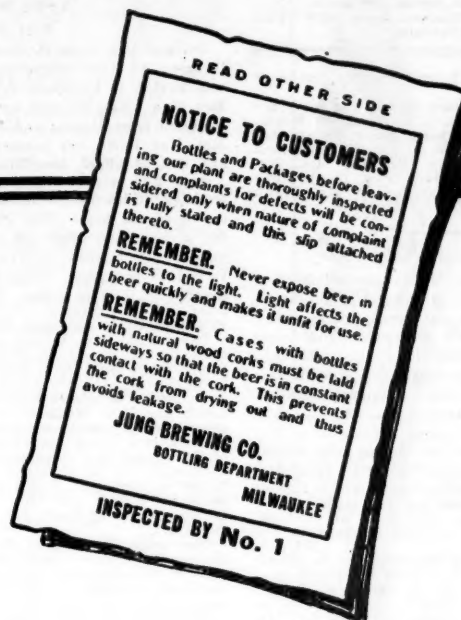
Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 20, 1913.

The news of the proposed move of the regiment from here to the Presidio of San Francisco has caused so much excitement that the gaieties for the past two weeks have been rather few and far between. Col. and Mrs. Bowen entertained at dinner Aug. 8 for Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss McCloud and Miss Bowen. Later the party went down to the hop.

The evening of Aug. 9 Mrs. Humphrey and Mrs. Fuqua gave a most enjoyable "rag" party at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey. The guests included Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway, Misses Josephine Mason, Wier, Rowe and Katherine Mason, Major Manly, Captain Clinton, Lieutenants Symington, Keck, Bennett, Phelps, Gillem and Rockwood and several others from Del Monte. Mrs. Herman Hall was a visitor in the post over last weekend. She returned to the city Tuesday to be with her mother, Mrs. Jack, who is still in the hospital there, but very much improved. Capt. W. W. Taylor was also a visitor for a day or two, on his way to the school at Leavenworth. Mrs. Hoey has her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, as her guests for a few weeks. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wright were in the city last week as guests of Major and Mrs. Wales, at Menlo Park. Lieutenant Wall has returned to the post with his bride and they are settled in the old quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright. Miss Rowe, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway for several weeks, returned home a few days ago. The evening of Aug. 12 Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith gave a most enjoyable beach picnic on beyond Point Joe. It was a gorgeous moonlit night, ideally suited for a picnic, and everyone had a royal good time. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen, Lieut. and Mrs. Pullman, Lieut. and Mrs. Wall, Lieut. and Mrs. Vestal, Misses McCloud, Josephine Mason, Mary and Dorothy Grant, Katherine Mason and her guest, Miss Smith, Bowen and Kinnison, Major Hall and Lieutenants Phelps, Rhinehardt and Gillem. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Remington were dinner hosts for Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle, Mrs. White and Lieutenant Rockwood. Aug. 13 Capt. and Mrs. Moseley entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Holley and Captain Fuqua.

The Shakespeare Club has changed its meetings from every other Thursday to every Tuesday afternoon, which will create more interest and cover more ground for its members. Major Grant has just returned from an inspection tour at Fort Rosecrans. Lieutenant Boyd, on leave in Santa Barbara, is reported very ill with paralysis. The regiment hopes for his

Schlitz in Brown Bottles made pure—kept pure.



The Jung Brewing Co. in the second paragraph of their card reproduced above admits that "light affects the beer quickly and makes it unfit for use"—corroborating Schlitz claims.

Schlitz is made pure and the Brown Bottle keeps it pure from the brewery to your glass.

Schlitz

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz"

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rapid recovery. Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Wright, with Mrs. Bonesteel and Miss Dorothy Grant, have gone down the coast on a two weeks' camping trip, and from two numerous postals received they are enjoying themselves immensely. Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey have the Captain's sister, Miss Humphrey, as their guest for a few weeks.

The students' camp of instruction broke up Aug. 8 and the students and officers connected with it have returned to their homes and stations. The 1st Battalion is now in camp at Giggling, doing their field firing. The afternoon of Aug. 19 Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Fuqua, Miss Humphrey and Miss Peters went out to lunch and afterward watched the firing.

The afternoon of Aug. 15 Miss Bowen entertained at luncheon for the girls of the post as a farewell for Miss Josephine Mason. Other guests were Misses Katherine Mason, Weir, Grant, Smith, Kinnison and Miss Tuck, who chaperoned. Later there was a fortune-teller who whiled away the afternoon very pleasantly.

The Cavalry officers are very busy preparing for the polo tournament to take place in connection with the golf tournament at Del Monte the end of the month. They are practicing under very adverse conditions, but still success is hoped for. Lieutenant Havercamp is expected in time to play. Mrs. Holley gave an informal supper Aug. 17 for Lieut. and Mrs. Wall, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright and Lieut. and Mrs. Briscoe, Miss Josephine Mason, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis for the summer, started for Washington Aug. 19. Mrs. Baxter accompanied her as far as San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Whitman left the following morning for a short stay in the city. Capt. and Mrs. McFeely leave Aug. 21 on the Captain's sick leave. They will spend part of it in San Francisco.

Mrs. T. Smith was hostess at bridge Aug. 20 in honor of Miss Humphrey, and for Mesdames Warner, W. K. Wright, Holley, Fonda, Humphrey, Gillis, Wainwright, Hughes, Fuqua, Bertolette, Pick, Elliott and Misses Meigs and Grant. The prize for the guest of honor was a book and the table prizes were dainty handkerchief cases, won by Mesdames Holley, Wainwright, Fuqua and Pick. Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Sorley served the tea and ice, and other guests for tea were Mrs. Roscoe, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Peters and Miss Peters. Miss Grace Kinnison was hostess at a most enjoyable "movie" party the evening of Aug. 20, the pictures being succeeded by a light supper and dancing at the Kinnisons' home. The party included Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Nalle, Mrs. Vestal, Misses McCloud, Katherine Mason, Lowe, Mary and Helen Grant, Bowen, Work and Rogers.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1913.

All the dogs of war were let loose during the maneuvers, no lights were allowed on the garrison and the incessant barking of the cannons increased the feeling of awe. Seventy-five officers were encamped here during the joint Army and Navy maneuvers. These maneuvers have been followed by target practice for visiting companies from Forts Wadsworth and Adams, different officers from this post acting as observers and judges, and night firing being a feature of the work.

Moving pictures were resumed Friday night after having been abandoned for several weeks on account of the soldiers being in camp. There was a hop Thursday night, but owing to the night target practice by the mortar company, the men were conspicuous by their absence.

Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, of Fort McKinley, Me., and Mrs.

James Mayfield, of Montgomery, Ala., with her small daughter and son, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Williford. Mrs. Waterhouse left Saturday morning for a two weeks' visit in New York state. Miss Caroline Steger, of Washington, is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Steger; Mrs. Steger gave a delightful "watermelon" party down at the batteries for Miss Steger; the phonograph was carried down and dancing was a feature of the evening.

On Tuesday Mrs. Williford gave a dinner for her sisters, Mrs. Reeder and Mrs. Mayfield, and for Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Miss Steger and Lieutenant Wood. Miss Carrie Williams, of Little Rock, Ark., spent a few days on the post as the guest of her niece, Mrs. McElgin. Mrs. Horsfall, of Fort Adams, whose husband is in camp here, has been staying at the Mononotta Inn to be near him. Miss Harris, of Comanche, Texas, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Russell.

Major and Mrs. Moses gave a delightful dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Mayfield, Mrs. Reeder, Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford.

Lieutenant Wood's brother spent a few days with him last week. Mrs. Ducksbury, of Fall River, is again with Mrs. Robinson.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 26, 1913.

A large number of midshipmen returning here for leave will add to the dancing contingent at the Casino every evening. On Saturday evening the ballroom was filled, many having come to Jamestown to remain for the tennis tournament at Newport, and the island was gay with motors from Narragansett, Saunderson and Jamestown, taking large crowds to witness the game.

The Jamestown Historical Society will hold its annual tea at the Old Mill of Jamestown to-morrow afternoon, when a large crowd can be expected to aid in preserving the oldest mill, with one exception, in this part of the world. Ensign Percy K. Robottom gave a large tea on Sunday on board the monitor Tonopah.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge and Miss Margerie Eldredge have returned to the Gardner House after a visit on the other side of the bay. Mrs. David Milne was hostess at a costume supper party in her cottage in Narragansett avenue on Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Holmes, of St. Louis, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barrett at the Bay View Hotel on Monday. Those entertaining bridge parties during the week include Mrs. Eugene de Puyster Douw, Mrs. Lee Riggs, Mrs. Highlands Burns, Mrs. Elmer and Mrs. Charles Howey.

Mrs. Thomas G. Ashton was hostess at one of the handsomest appointed teas of the season at her home on the Dumlplings on Monday. Mrs. John N. Speel, wife of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N., and her daughters, the Misses Hitchcock, are registered at the Bay View Hotel. Mrs. Allen M. Cook has joined her husband, Commander Cook, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., and will spend September at their estate at Afton Va.

Mrs. Arthur B. Cook, wife of Lieutenant Commander Cook, of the Louisiana, is being congratulated upon the success of her entertainment for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Miss Sarah Lippincott, who has been entertaining a large

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dance party, gave a clambake at the Beaver Tail for her house guests on Monday.
 Among those registered at the Casino during the week are Dr. T. W. Richards, Arthur Dutton, Miss Adelaide Heath, Miss Bloodgood and Mr. Arthur Herbert. Miss Spears had as her guests for dinner at the Casino on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Robins, Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Misses Downing, Miss Wicks, Miss Levy, Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander Jewell, Mr. Outerbridge, Mr. Frank Donaldson, Mr. C. Spears and Mr. Dudley Morgan.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1913.
 Major William H. Bertsch, post commandant, is absent on detached service and will probably not return permanently to the post until about Nov. 1. Capt. George H. McMasters is acting commandant. Lieut. Denham B. Crafton, 3d Inf., who has been serving as aid to General Maus, who was recently retired, has returned to the post. Lieutenant Crafton will soon be promoted to first lieutenant.

The entire 1st Battalion, 3d Infantry, encamped at the Oswego county fair grounds, at Fulton, during the annual fair held the week of Aug. 11. Drills were held daily and concerts were given by the 3d Infantry band, which accompanied the battalion. The troops also had the right of line at the big carnival parade following the close of the fair on Friday evening, Aug. 15. The battalion returned to the post the following day.

Two companies from this post have been detailed to attend the Perry Centennial celebration to be held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, the week of Sept. 8. Capt. W. A. Smith, of Co. B, 3d Inf., will command the detail. The companies will be absent two weeks and will travel by special train on the New York Central lines. Col. H. A. Kirby, commanding the 3d Infantry at Madison Barracks, paid a visit of inspection to the post Sunday last. He was the guest of Capt. George H. McMaster, acting commandant. It was the first visit of Colonel Kirby in several months. The battalion has been having daily marches of from three to six miles along the roads leading from Oswego. These, coupled with the maneuvers, have kept the officers and men busy enough.

Pvt. Michael Keane, Co. B, 3d U.S. Inf., accompanied by Pvt. Nathan Spital, of his company, went to the East Cove, in the lake, a short distance from the post, early on Thursday afternoon and dove in, swimming to the east pier, a distance of several hundred feet. He pulled himself onto the pier and after resting a moment dove in again. This time he did not come to the surface and Spital, who was unable to swim, gave the alarm. After considerable time the life-saving crew responded and recovered Keane's body in about eight feet of water. Capt. E. W. Miller, post surgeon, used every means of resuscitation, but was unable to revive Keane. It is believed that Keane was seized with a cramp or an attack of heart failure. He had eaten a hearty dinner just before going to the lake and had been with his company on a hot, dusty march in the morning. Private Keane was twenty-four years old and enlisted at New York in February, 1912. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Albert G. A. Koch, of Central Islip, L.I. The body of Private Keane was buried with military honors in the post cemetery on Saturday. Services were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Chauvin, of St. Louis's Roman Catholic Church, Oswego. The battalion turned out in full dress and escorted the remains to the cemetery, where a volley was fired over the grave.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Aug. 16, 1913.

Recent visitors at the post have been Lieut. J. A. Dorst, class '13, U.S.M.A.; Lieut. Z. L. Drollinger, 16th Inf., on his way to visit South America; Lieut. R. W. Case, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav., and wife, on their wedding trip. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers entertained Monday evening at auction bridge in honor of Lieutenant Case. Those present were Lieutenants Heidt, Harrell, Fitzmaurice; Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Dr. and Mrs. Pariseau, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshallburn and Miss Tiechborne, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge. Mrs. Swartz entertained at auction bridge on Aug. 8 for Mesdames Greene, Ford, Stokes, Cocheu, Tebbitts, Gowen, Coleman, Eskridge, Reed, Eichelberger, Pariseau, Jones, Marshallburn, Carrithers and Miss Tiechborne. Mrs. Butler, of Camp Elliott, was also present.

Mrs. Gray was called to the States on the 8th on account of the sudden death of her father, Mr. Evans, of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. Lieutenants Drollinger was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers at Sunday night supper. Mrs. A. D. Cummings entertained four tables of auction bridge on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Tebbitts, Reed, Carrithers and Miss Tiechborne. Lieut. A. C. Cron arrived this week to join the regiment. We are glad to have him back after being away from us two years on detail at Michigan State Agricultural College. Lieut. G. H. Stewart and family have joined the regiment recently.

Guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshallburn for bridge Saturday evening were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Major and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbitts, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Pariseau. Captain Humber has been detailed as regimental quartermaster, vice Captain Cabell transferred to 16th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco. Dr. and Mrs. Jones, M.R.C., sail Aug. 19 for their home in Indiana on a four months' leave of absence. Lieutenant Maloney left this week for the States to enjoy a month's leave.

Target work is completed with the exception of the machine-gun firing.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Aug. 23, 1913.

Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 2d Cav., has gone to Fort Leavenworth for duty. Capt. Ernest D. Scott, 6th Field Art., has been ordered to Fort Riley for temporary duty. Gen. Hugh L. Scott is enjoying a visit from his son, L. M. Scott, a mining engineer at Bisbee, Ariz.

Major William R. Eastman, M.C., 13th Cav., stationed at Columbus, N.M., has been ordered to this post for duty and will be relieved by Lieut. Sidney L. Chappell from this post. Miss Elizabeth Hudson is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. T. Davidson, and Major Davidson, at the post.

Capt. J. F. Barnes gave a dinner at the Country Club on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, the Misses Glen Adams and Marion Young, Gist Russell and Capt. Aubrey Lippincott.

The regimental band of the 2d Cavalry gave an unusually fine concert in Cleveland Square in El Paso the early part of the week. A number of military prisoners, now in the post guard house, will be sent to Alcatraz Island. The second well at the post has been completed and the water supply has now been increased to one million gallons per day if needed.

Major Charles N. Barney and Capt. Aubrey Lippincott entertained at the Country Club Thursday evening with an enjoyable one-step party. Light refreshments were served at eleven o'clock. Present: Mrs. Charles N. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, Major and Mrs. W. R. Eastman, Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Hensley, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. R. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, the Misses Olive Davis, Glen Adams, Marion Young, Walker, McClelland, Alice King, Virginia Stewart, Marion Young, the Misses Kane, of Washington, D.C., Messrs. A. P. Coles, J. F. Coles, B. Sherrod, Gist Russell, Page Kemp, Ford, West, Dr. E. R. Carpenter, Capt. E. D. Scott, Lieut. W. F. Nicholson, Carl M. Deakin, J. McAndrews.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Aug. 25, 1913.

Dr. and Mrs. John P. H. Hodgson and their daughter, Miss Hodgson, of New York city, returned from Monroe with Captain Sevier, to be guests at Fort Washington for a few days. Mrs. R. C. Marshall and her two children returned with Mrs. Hubbard from Monroe and have been her guests for the week. Mrs. Van Poole was hostess at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Marshall and Dr. Kinsey.

Mrs. Wilson entertained in honor of Mrs. Marshall with a morning bridge party on Thursday, when Mrs. Marshall won a pair of silk hose. Mrs. Egin was the guest of Mrs. Wilson for a few days after the troops left for Monroe and then visited her mother in Virginia until Lieutenant Egin returned to the post. Lieut. Russell James, 3d Inf., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Egin on Sunday. Miss Eugenie Dent and Mr. Draper, of Washington, D.C., were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Major and Mrs. Van Poole were dinner guests on Wednesday at the Army and Navy Club. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard and Major and Mrs. Van Poole dined at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday.

Judge H. M. Hutchinson, of Porto Rico, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary on Friday and Saturday, and was entertained by them at dinner at the Raleigh roof garden, other guests being Representative and Mrs. Oscar Calloway, of Texas, and Mrs. Lipscomb, of Fort Hunt. Major and Mrs. Dickinson, of Washington, D.C., were guests of Captain Sevier on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Van Poole were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam on Friday. Lieutenant Thompson left on Sunday for a month's leave to be spent in the South.

The troops returned to the post Aug. 19, well pleased with the results of their target practice at Fort Monroe. The conduct of the men was particularly pleasing to the officers, as there was not an absentee or a man on sick leave during the tour.

The people at Fort Hunt were somewhat startled by a fire-call at midnight on Saturday, when a civilian speed boat caught fire and burned up, setting fire to the roof, but no lives were lost and the fire was quickly extinguished.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 22, 1913.

Capt. James B. Allison, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Allison, is at Hotel del Coronado. Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, U.S.A., is also registered there. Paymr. John S. Higgins, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has been in this city on a brief official visit, during which he inspected the progress of the work on the naval coaling station on Point Loma. From here he left for San Francisco. A rumor is in circulation that his visit was in connection with the possible purchase of the coal bunkers of the Spreckels Brothers Commercial Company.

The supply ship Glacier arrived this week from Guaymas and other West coast Mexican ports with a large number of American refugees. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer was in command. After a short stay here the Glacier proceeded to San Francisco. Several of the torpedoboats have returned to this port, and the submarines the Iris and also the Cheyenne are expected here soon. It is understood that the Cheyenne is to take the place of the Alert as tender for the submarines.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 21, 1913.

Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wilfrid M. Blunt, 8th Cav.; Capt. R. L. Moseley, P.S., and 2d Lieut. L. J. Williams, P.S., were visitors in Manila during the week. Lieut. Max S. Murray, 15th Inf., who arrived from the States on the Thomas last Thursday, continues on the same vessel to Nagasaki, sailing thence via commercial transportation to Tientsin, China, for duty with the China Expedition. Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, accompanied by Mrs. Kniskern, leaves on the Thomas for Nagasaki, en route to Tientsin for duty as quartermaster of the China Expedition, relieving Capt. L. C. Brown, who is going to Europe on leave before assuming command of a company of Coast Artillery in San Francisco Harbor.

Major Evan H. Humphrey, P.S., was in the city last week on duty and later returned to his station at Regan Barracks. Captains Shepherd and De Loffre, Med. Corps, ordered home, leave on the Thomas this week. Mrs. Shepherd left Manila in April for a visit in Japan, after which she went to the States. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre have been great social favorites in Manila. Owing to the hurried departure of Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre, Miss Ailie Heard, sister of Mrs. De Loffre, and Lieut. Harry H. Pritchett, 13th Inf., are to be quietly married at half past six o'clock Tuesday evening, July 22, at the First Presbyterian church.

Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickens leave for the homeland on the October transport. Col. Charles A. Doyen will relieve Colonel Dickens in command of the marine brigade on this station. Major Herman W. Schull, Ord. Dept., and Mrs. Schull leave for the homeland next month as Major Schull is to be relieved by Colonel Ruggles.

Col. and Mrs. H. P. McCain entertained at dinner at their home on Military Plaza on Thursday. Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Major Donaldson, 8th Cav., arrived from Camp Stotsenburg last Tuesday to meet her son and daughter, who arrived on the Thomas. She was the guest of Mrs. Powers while in the city.

Col. and Mrs. I. W. Littell gave an attractive dinner party last Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. McCain, Col. and Mrs. Arthur, Col. and Mrs. Kniskern, Mrs. Bunker, Major and Mrs. Roosevelt and Captain Bridges. Col. and Mrs. Glassford have as their house guests Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Field Artillery, who are to sail on the Thomas Thursday. Mrs. Roosevelt and her two small sons are to sail on the Thomas for the homeland, to visit Mrs. Roosevelt's father, Judge Morrow, until the arrival of the Major in a few months. Mrs. Bryant, of Grande Island, is a visitor in the city. Mrs. Bennet and daughter returned to Corregidor on Friday after a very pleasant visit at Camp Eldridge with Lieut. and Mrs. Miltenberger. Capt. and Mrs. Gracie were informal hosts at dinner at their home on Calle Nozaleda, last Thursday. Harold Sleeper, son of Capt. and Mrs. Sleeper, arrived on the Thomas from Cornell University. Lieut. and Mrs. Miltenberger, from Los Baños, entertained last evening for Mrs. Worriwell, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mildred Gilmore and Mrs. R. A. Gilmore.

The Thomas, which arrived in Manila July 18, brought a large number of officers over to begin tours of duty. The ship encountered fine weather all the way and although a typhoon was predicted in Manila on the day of arrival, it did not materialize.

The interisland transport Warren arrived from the Southern Island trip on Saturday and stopped at Corregidor and brought the 13th Infantry in from the maneuvers. The 24th

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Infantry, 2d Battalion, 15th Infantry and 1st Field Artillery have also returned to their stations.
 Batteries A, B, and C, 1st Field Art., commanded by Major Dwight E. Aultman, were in Manila on July 15, en route to Camp Stotsenburg from Corregidor. The batteries will remain at Stotsenburg until the Thomas sails, when they will proceed to Honolulu.

Manila, P.I., July 27, 1913.

A delightful entertainment was given at the Y.M.C.A., Fort William McKinley, on July 22, to welcome the 13th Infantry and other troops returning home from the maneuvers on Corregidor. The Military Order of the Carabao held a "wallow" on the evening of July 25. A good time was had as the "mud" for the "wallow" was specially prepared for the occasion. Corral No. 1 elected officers as follows: Paramount carabao, Col. Guy E. Edie; patriarch of the herd, Major William P. Wright; head and wheel carabao, Capt. E. B. Booth. Major H. W. Schull, Ord. Dept., has secured leave for one month and with his family will go to China and Japan on the next trip of the Warren. Later they will return to the United States. The following registered at headquarters during the past week: Col. J. C. F. Tillson, 15th Inf.; Major P. L. Winn, A.G. Dept.; Lieut. Eugene Reynolds, C.A.C.; Joseph F. Cottrell, C.A.C.; R. W. Adams, 7th Inf.; Joseph Russ, P.S.; Joseph P. Brown, P.S.; R. K. Fletcher, P.S.; Ivens Jones, 1st Field Art.

The event of the week was the reception given by Governor General W. Cameron Forbes at Malacanang Palace, Thursday evening, in honor of the Hon. Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France. The decorations were numberless incandescent lights, within the mansion and grounds. After the reception dancing was indulged in. The Constabulary band furnished the music. Mrs. Troup Miller and Mrs. Bernard gave a tea Saturday at the Club at Fort William McKinley for Mrs. Hunter and her niece, who arrived on the Thomas. Mrs. Walker gave a delightful dinner last Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Bennet, Colonel Griffith, Major and Mrs. Kutz, Miss Heffner, Justice and Mrs. Trent and Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

Mrs. Harris and daughters, family of Major F. E. Harris, returned from China and Japan on the Manchuria last Wednesday, and are at home again on Calle Nozaleda. Major P. M. Ashburn, M.C., and family, who have been living near the beach at Passay, leave tomorrow on the Thomas. Major Ashburn having been ordered to the Canal Zone to study tropical diseases. Among the guests who attended the Pritchett-Heard wedding at the Presbyterian Church last Tuesday evening were Col. and Mrs. Loughborough, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Col. and Mrs. Root, Mrs. Brunzell and Miss Jeanett. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett will be at home on Calle Wright.

Mrs. Littell gave an informal bridge party last Tuesday with two tables playing. Her guests were Mesdames Walker, Pitt, Maine, Carmichael, Stafford and Booth. Col. and Mrs. McCain were hosts at dinner last Friday. Captain McNally, 8th Cav., gave a dinner Tuesday at the Club at Fort William McKinley to which he invited eighteen friends. Capt. S. B. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold arrived in Manila Thursday for a few days' stay.

Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Major T. Q. Donaldson, 8th Cav., returned to Camp Stotsenburg Friday. Col. and Mrs. McIver gave a dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Kniskern, Col. and Mrs. Littell and Col. and Mrs. McCormick. Col. and Mrs. McCormick gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Shields and Col. and Mrs. Root. Mrs. Goodwin, who has been visiting her father, Colonel Tillson, leaves on the transport tomorrow for the States.

Major Beach, 7th Cav., gave a "Texas" dinner at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Parks, Miss Ripley, Miss Black and Major Thompkins. Ensign E. Lange, U.S.N., from Olongapo, spent the week-end in Manila. Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse, U.S.M.C., is reported on the sick list at Olongapo. Colonel Dickens, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Dickens were guests of Captain Tappan, U.S.N., at Olongapo during the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Compton were dinner hosts Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell and Capt. and Mrs. McBratney.

Consul General Anderson, from Hong Kong, arrived in Manila last Tuesday for a visit with General Bell at Baguio. Col. and Mrs. Littell gave a dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Menoher, Col. and Mrs. Edie and Col. and Mrs. Ireland. Miss Emily Kutz was dinner hostess last Saturday for a number of the younger set, and the same evening the Misses Littell gave a dinner party.

Col. C. E. Dentler, 24th Inf., has arrived from Tientsin, China, where he was on duty with the China Expedition. Miss Frier, daughter of Major Frier, who has been spending several months in China and Japan, returned on the Manchuria. Col. and Mrs. Hunter are again at home at Fort McKinley. Major and Mrs. Schull gave a dinner party at their home at the arsenal last Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Gurovitz, Mrs. Bunker, Major and Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Bartlett and Colonel Griffith.

Miss Magruder is a guest in this city at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Booth. Capt. and Mrs. Sleeper were hosts at dinner and for a box party at the theater last Monday for Miss Helen Nicholson, Miss McCain, Lieut. Emery T. Smith and Harold Sleeper. Mrs. W. M. Wright returned to Manila Thursday after several days in Baguio. Miss Booth had dinner Wednesday for Miss McCain, Miss Magruder, Captain Connelly, Lieutenant Calvert and Ensign Wright.

Capt. and Mrs. Cassella and Mrs. Torrence, from Camp Stotsenburg, are house guests of Major and Mrs. Hagood. They leave on the Thomas to-morrow. Miss Fleming, sister of Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, of Corregidor, is in the Division Hospital, recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Major and Mrs. Carmichael gave a dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Littell, Col. and Mrs. Edie and Major and Mrs. Schull. Lieut. Comdr. D. M. Wood, U.S.N., Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood and Mrs. McClurg were in Manila for a few days during the stay of the Manchuria. They renewed many acquaintances.

Major and Mrs. Lord had a dinner party Friday for Miss Patton, Misses Emily and Marian Kutz, Lieutenant Lord, Mr. Haney and Mr. Arnat. Vice Governor and Mrs. Gil-

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bert give a dance for their niece, Miss Ellen Dygert, next Tuesday evening. Major Casad has Captain Ennis, 1st Field Art., as his guest until the sailing of the Thomas.

The Spanish colony in Manila celebrated Spanish Day July 25, with appropriate ceremonies. The Spanish Consul General held a reception at the Casino Español which the Governor General, Vice Governor, the consular body of Manila, and almost all the Spanish colony attended.

Master Alexander McIver gave a tea party Thursday in celebration of his sixth birthday, at which his little guests were Marion and Roderick Carmichael, Lucy, Mary and Catherine Johnson, Henry and Katherine Ripley, Robert Brunzell, Kiddy and Sensy Hagood, Francis Baker, Randolph Kutz, Edith Compton, William Littell, Walter McBroom, Payton Clarke, Buddy McFarlane and Rembick McIver.

On Saturday, July 26, the remaining members of the 95th Company, Coast Art. Corps, came over from Corregidor and gathered at the Army morgue to pay a last tribute to their comrades who lost their lives in the tramway accident week before last. Buried beneath a mass of wreaths, the nine caskets occupied the center of the chapel of the morgue. The services were conducted by Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, 13th Inf. After the ceremony the caskets were taken to the transport Thomas which is to take them to the homeland. Floral remembrances were sent by the comrades of the 95th Company, by their fellow organizations, the 42d, 90th and 138th Companies, the United Spanish War Veterans, Col. and Mrs. Littell, Col. and Mrs. Arthur, Mr. Yearsley, the post of Corregidor, and by many others.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1913.

The informal hop given on Tuesday night as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, who leave for West Point this week, was well attended. Besides the guests of honor and a party from Whitestone and Bayside, those present from the post were Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Miss Vivian Sarraff, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Hawley, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, Miss Owen, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Cross, Major Wheeler, Lieutenants Staunton and Baird. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick left on Thursday for their new home. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer waited until Monday. Before the hop Capt. and Mrs. Brigham were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie. Mrs. Charles W. Hawley, who has spent the summer with her son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fenton, left Wednesday for her home in Bridgeport, Conn.

A very pretty luncheon was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Dunn as a farewell to her sister, Mrs. Holmer. After luncheon the guests, Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Owen, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Holmer and their hostess entered into a game of bridge.

Saturday Colonel Cronkhite, Captains Tilton and Gardner, Lieutenants Cross, Dunn and Spiller with the 135th and 136th Companies, C.A.C., returned from Fort Wright, where they have been for a month to take part in the Army and Navy war game and to have service practice. The same day the 101st Company, with Captain Brigham and Lieutenant Baird, and the 167th Company with Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Staunton, went into camp back of the guns here preparatory to having their service practice with the mortars. Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Pritchett are spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Steele, en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Feeter gave a bridge luncheon on Thursday. Her guests were Mesdames White, Fenton, Young, Nichols and Cross; coming in for bridge were Mesdames Cooper, Steele, Brigham and Rutherford. The prizes were won by Mrs. Brigham and Colonel White returned Sunday morning from an inspection trip to New London and Portland, Capt. and Mrs. William Baird arrived Monday to spend a few days at Fort Totten. Mr. Dorrance Headley returned this week from the White Mountains, where he has been for the past two months. Mrs. I. W. Huntington and Mrs. Cropley, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, left Monday morning for Washington.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD NOTES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 26, 1913.

Admiral Knight has returned to Philadelphia after delivering his course of lectures on "Seamanship" at the Naval War College, Newport. Capt. and Mrs. Benson are settled in their new quarters in the navy yard and are glad to see their friends at any time. Mrs. Benson has not yet decided on a regular day "at home."

Naval Constructor Schlachach has sufficiently recovered from the injuries and shock of his recent accident to resume his duties at Pittsburgh, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Herndon B. Kelley left Wednesday for Louisville, Ky., to spend two weeks of Lieutenant Kelley's leave. Miss Brazill, fiancée of Dr. Iden, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter V. Combs, on South Twenty-first street. Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court entertained informally Friday evening at their home in Ardmore in honor of Miss Josephine Wrenn, of Norfolk, Va. Among their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth Andrews, Miss Helen Lewars, Paymr. W. J. Hine, Lieutenant Norton, Messrs. Erben, Lendes, Wilson, Bailey and Pierce.

The officers on the Wisconsin gave an informal dance party Thursday afternoon. Lieut. Comdr. William Pitt Scott left Wednesday for Easton, Pa., where he will spend three weeks of his leave. Ensign Richard Elliot is at present with his mother and sister in Newport, R.I. While Lieut. Frederick A. Barker, U.S.M.C., is up for examination in Washington, Mrs. Barker, who has been at the Walton, will spend two weeks at West Talmouth, Mass. Cadet Gillette, of West Point, who is on a furlough, is spending his leave with his father, Major C. E. Gillette, on South Twentieth street. A farewell dinner was given Sunday night on the Connecticut

cut to Lieut. Richard P. McCullough, who leaves for duty at Portsmouth, N.H. Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court chaperoned, and among others were Miss Decker, Miss Gillette, Miss Josephine Wrenn, Miss Brazill, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter V. Combs, Cadet Gillette, Lieutenant Hickey and officers of the ship. Asst. Naval Constr. C. L. Brandt has returned to his home in Worcester, Mass., before resuming his studies at the Boston Tech. Mrs. E. G. Kintner and children are at Virginia Beach, Va., visiting Mrs. Grice.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Snow have just returned from a month's stay in Boston and are now at home in Germantown. Naval Constr. E. F. Eggert and his family have returned from Ocean City, N.J., to their home in Germantown. Lieut. F. C. Starr is stopping with Mr. James Chamberlain in Merion, Pa. Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court have as house guests Miss Josephine Wrenn and Miss Bessie Merritt, both of Norfolk, Va. Comdr. W. Roper is now in Newport, R.I.

THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga., Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas., Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Col. R. L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas, Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., commanding.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Riley, Kas.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wissner.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K, and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912—E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; to go to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station in September; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Honolulu, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibson, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, S.F. Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop D, Presidio of S.F.; Troop C, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal.; Troops A and B, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops J, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; I, K, L and M, McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Barracks, H.T. Battery F arrived in November, 1910, and Batteries D and E, July, 1911. A, B and C, in Philippines—to sail for Honolulu Aug. 15, 1913, for station.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910; Hqrs. and D, E and F arrived Aug. 1, 1913.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Fort Bliss, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

The Pre-eminent Cuvees of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical.

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| 5th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. | 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 89th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. | 90th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. |
| 10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913. | 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla. |
| 11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. | 95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 96th. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. | 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. | 104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 107th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. | 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. | 119th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 124th. Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. |
| 51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. |
| 54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913. | 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. | 138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. |
| 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. | 140th. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. | 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived May, 1913. |
| 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. |
| 64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. | 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. |
| 65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. | 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. |
| 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. | 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. |
| 67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. | 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913. | 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal. |
| 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash. |
| 70th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912. | 151st. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. | 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. |
| 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 155th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913. | 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. |
| 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. |
| 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. |
| 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 80th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal. |
| 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. | 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla. |
| 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 164th. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. | 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | |

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
- 3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
- 4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.
- 7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
- 8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
- 9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C,

U. S. MARINE CORPS SCORE BOOK. A RIFLEMAN'S INSTRUCTOR FOR ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND NATIONAL GUARD

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D. E. P. G. and H. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

15th Inf.—Hqrs. 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

21st Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs. band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E and H and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Aug. 26. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address mail for vessels of Atlantic Fleet: Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. Sailed Aug. 25 from Tampico, Mexico, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. Sailed Aug. 25 from Tampico, Mexico, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IDaho, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet). 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Lynnhaven Bay.

First Division.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr., Commander

Send mail for boats of this group, except Preston and Reid, to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. David F. Ducey. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward, Commander.

ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Lynnhaven Bay.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Lynnhaven Bay.

McCALL (destroyer). Ensign John F. Meigs. At Lynnhaven Bay.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Lynnhaven Bay.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Lynnhaven Bay.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Lynnhaven Bay.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Lynnhaven Bay.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Lynnhaven Bay.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Lynnhaven Bay.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Lynnhaven Bay.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Franek T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Franek T. Evans. At Lynnhaven Bay.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr. At Lynnhaven Bay.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Lynnhaven Bay.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Lynnhaven Bay.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Lynnhaven Bay.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.

JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Lynnhaven Bay.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Lynnhaven Bay.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Lynnhaven Bay.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At Lynnhaven Bay.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Lynnhaven Bay.

Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). At Newport, R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Maurice R. Pierce. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas O. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At Hampton Roads, Va.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PATASCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Hampton Roads, Va.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. Sailed Aug. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge was placed in ordinary May 31.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Roland M. Brainerd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky was placed in ordinary May 31.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.

MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Rorer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Paul A. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Guaymas, Mexico.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed Aug. 21 from San Francisco, Cal., for Guaymas, Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At San Francisco, Cal.

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SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. On cruise in Gulf of California.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert F. Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Pedro, Cal.

F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Pedro, Cal.

F-2. Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Pedro, Cal.

F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At San Pedro, Cal.

F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Lewis C. Cox. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry M. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Arthur C. Kall. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Frank E. King. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.



JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

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First Division.

Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Selah M. La Bounty. At Cavite, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Shanghai, China.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbach. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. Sailed Aug. 25 from San Francisco, Cal. for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Aug. 21 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUREAU (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Blamer. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CASTINE (gunboat). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. Sailed Aug. 21 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Francis G. Marsh. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. Placed in full commission Aug. 20.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. John J. McCracken. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES LOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At La Guaira, Venezuela. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd Chandler. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittom, master. Sailed Aug. 25 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARLBHEAD, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marlhead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. David M. Le Breton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA (tug). Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Lieut. Richard P. McCullough. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (sailing ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher E. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanaugh. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESTIVUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Campeche, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.). Sailed from Philadelphia May 17 for summer cruise.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. To go South as far as Hamilton, Bermuda, and return to the United States coast and work up to Halifax.

The following is the itinerary of the summer cruise of the training ship Newport: Arrive Halifax, N.S., Aug. 21, leave Aug. 26; arrive Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 29, leave Sept. 2; arrive Newport and Narragansett Bay Sept. 6, leave Sept. 11; arrive Long Island Sound Sept. 17, leave Sept. 19; arrive Glen Cove, L.I., Sept. 24, leave Sept. 29; arrive New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, leave Sept. 23; arrive New York, N.Y., Sept. 29; graduating exercises Oct. 1. Mail should be addressed to the different ports and mailed in time to reach the port before the date set for leaving.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On her annual cruise. Arrive Gibraltar Aug. 23; leave Gibraltar Aug. 28, arrive Madeira Sept. 2; leave Madeira Sept. 8, arrive Bermuda Sept. 30; leave Bermuda Oct. 6, arrive Boston Oct. 11. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauretania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira; and the Oratava, sailing on Sept. 17, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Bailey and Biddle are at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs, and the Stringham is at Hampton Roads.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. James W. Haward, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macedonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group. The Worden is at Philadelphia for use of Pennsylvania Naval Militia during summer. The Macedonough is at Boston for duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia during the summer.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hull, Lawrence, Preble and Stewart. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC, Bsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

OLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."

Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal. Sailed Aug. 25 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam to rejoin station.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Undergoing repairs at the United Engineering Works, Alameda, Cal. Send mail there.

FISH HAWK, Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Beaufort, N.C. Address there.

TUGS.

Acomae, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

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Pontiac, New York. Transfer, New York.
Powhatan, New York. Triton, Washington.
Rapido, Cavite. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Rocket, Norfolk. Unadilla, Mare Island.
Samoset, Philadelphia. Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C. Wabnet, Norfolk.
Sioux, Boston.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

B-3, Cavite. Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Baltimore, Charleston, S.C. Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia. Panay, Cavite.
Columbia, Philadelphia. Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Constitution, Boston. Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Davis, Puget Sound. Relief, Olongapo.
General Alava, Cavite. Restless, Newport.
Gwin, Newport, R.I. Sterling, Norfolk.
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H. Terror, Philadelphia.
Manly, Annapolis. Vestal, Boston.
Mantonomeh, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, Providence, R.I. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Boston, Portland, Ore. Huntress, St. Louis.
Concord, Seattle, Wash. Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit. Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Mich. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill. Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (re-pairing at Norfolk). Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Foote, Newbern, N.C. Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Wasp, New York city.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Granite State, New York city. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

CALLING JACKSON TO ACCOUNT.

We do not often read of General Jackson being worsted in any personal encounter, but there was one occasion at least when he was so worsted.

Gen. John Adair, of Kentucky, commanded the Kentucky forces in the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. His command had been complimented by Jackson and by the Legislature of his state. Strangely enough, after this, when peace had restored Adair to his Kentucky home, news came that General Jackson had thrown some slur upon the Kentucky troops. The next day, after the arrival of the news, the stately figure of General Adair was seen riding calmly through the streets of Harrodsburg, bearing southward. He conferred with nobody, but somehow it took breath that General Adair had gone to call General Jackson to account for his aspersions upon the Kentucky troops.

There were no railroads, no telegraphs then, and but few mails. Public curiosity and feeling rose to fever heat, which was not appeased, for General Adair, after not many days, rode back through the village as silently and as grandly as he had gone out. Whether at tongue point or pistol point the demand was made is not known. General Jackson made the "amende honorable," and public enthusiasm in Kentucky knew no bounds.

Once a granddaughter of Adair, in speaking of the incident, said: "I asked grandpa, 'Suppose General Jackson had not backed down?' 'Then I would have backed him into the Cumberland River,' he answered."

FRENCH MILITARY SENTIMENT.

During one of the wars between France and England a French officer blew up his ship to prevent its being taken. He and all the crew perished.

The French government recognized the officer's heroism by entering the name of his sister, his only surviving relative, in the place in the navy list which his name had occupied, and here it remained until her death.

Napoleon Bonaparte conferred upon La Tour d'Auvergne the title of "First Grenadier of the French Army." He had declined promotion to the colonelcy of a regiment because it would separate him from his brave grenadiers, but he was not insensible to the distinction which the epithet made apparent. When he was killed in battle the Emperor ordered that his name should be called at every roll call of the grenadiers, and that the sergeant should answer, "Died on the field of honor!"

THE RAINY SEASON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Sergeant Soakum: "This weather's gettin' on my nerves, I guess. Last night I dreamed I was in Panama and had been promoted for inventing a collapsible boat out of a poncho to save sentries from drownin' and being washed away in sudden showers there."

Coxswain Handy: "Me, too. I been dreamin' last night that they'd announced from Manila that the rainy season had got to be chronic and couldn't stop any more; and I dreamed arter that that right here in Cavite the rain filled the old Paseo so full the tide had to wait for a chance to rise between showers."

C. Q. W.

A flutter was caused recently by the announcement that the British War Office proposed to abolish the King's regulation which lays down that the upper lip must not be shaved, says the London Standard, and already officers have taken advantage of the report, for many of them regard their mustaches as hardly an adornment. For a long time there has been a tendency among British military men either to do without the mustache altogether or when a commanding officer insists on its retention to reduce it to the smallest possible dimensions. It very seldom extends the whole length of the mouth, is cut very short, is trimmed square at each end.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., September 8, 1913, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 5735: Turkish cotton bath towels.—Sch. 5736: Cotton handkerchiefs.—Sch. 5737: Black cotton socks.—Sch. 5741: Electrolyte.—Sch. 5772: Wooden box car.—Sch. 5775: Turbine gearing and casings.—Sch. 5777: Electric wire and cable.—Sch. 5784: Sodium carbonate.—Sch. 5785: Copper sheathing.—Sch. 5786: Oak lumber, hickory wedges.—Sch. 5793: Coffee tins, dry goods, etc. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 8-18-13

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., September 16, 1913, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 5739: Tinned apricots.—Sch. 5788: Red and blue watch mark braid.—Sch. 5789: White watch mark braid.—Sch. 5790: Fiber brushes.—Sch. 5795: Lamp sockets.—Sch. 5799: Furnishing and applying lagging material on pipes.—Sch. 5802: Single conductor.—Sch. 5803: Steel flat cars.—Sch. 5806: Rough liner forgings.—Sch. 5808: Green coffee. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 8-25-13

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